United Nations A/C.5/57/21

General Assembly

Distr.: General
12 November 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Fifth Committee
Agenda item 116
Pattern of conferences

Letter dated 12 November 2002 from the President of the General Assembly addressed to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 7 November 2002 from the Chairman of the Sixth Committee (see annex).

(*Signed*) Jan **Kavan**

02-68953 (E) 121102

Annex

Letter dated 7 November 2002 from the Chairman of the Sixth Committee addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to transmit through your office, the attached letter addressed to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee (see enclosure).

(*Signed*) Arpad **Prandler**
Chairman of the Sixth Committee of the
fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly

Enclosure

Letter dated 7 November 2002 from the Chairman of the Sixth Committee addressed to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee

I refer to my letter dated 18 October 2002 (A/C.5/57/18) addressed to you regarding the report of the Committee on Conferences for 2002, document A/57/32, and, in particular, its paragraph 79, wherein it is noted that the programmatic and financial consequences of the integration of the functions of the Fifth and Sixth Committee technical-servicing secretariats would be considered by the appropriate bodies of the General Assembly.

You will recall that I had indicated in that letter that the Sixth Committee had requested the Secretariat to provide it with information as to the implications of the proposed integration. I had also requested the Fifth Committee to postpone any decision on that matter, which appears under agenda item 116, until such time as the Sixth Committee has received the appropriate information from the Secretariat and has had the opportunity to consider it.

Upon my written invitation, the Under-Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary-General for General Assembly and Conference Management appeared before the Sixth Committee at its 25th meeting, on 5 November 2002, in order to provide such information.

Delegations expressed their appreciation for the presence of the representatives of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management. While supportive of the Secretary-General's overall reform efforts, members of the Committee and the Chairman of the International Law Commission raised a number of detailed questions about the implications of the transfer of the technical-servicing secretariat of the Sixth Committee to that Department from the Office of Legal Affairs, including the implications for various technical and specialized bodies of the Sixth Committee as well as for those bodies whose reports are considered by the Sixth Committee, and requested an explanation of the benefits of such a transfer. The questions raised and comments made by members of the Committee and the Chairman of the International Law Commission reflect concerns as to whether such a transfer was at all necessary. Concerns were expressed that such a transfer could lead to diminishing quality of services to the Sixth Committee and its related bodies in their discharge of the Charter mandate in the progressive development of international law and its codification (Article 13 (1) (a)). A number of delegations raised questions as to whether the intended transfer would lead to any cost-saving measures for the Organization or whether it could rather involve additional costs (A/C.6/57/SR.25).

The Sixth Committee therefore requests that the Fifth Committee, in considering the issue in the context of agenda item 116, take into account the serious concerns expressed in the Sixth Committee with regard to this matter.

I am forwarding this letter to you with the concurrence of the Sixth Committee.

(*Signed*) Arpad **Prandler**
Chairman of the Sixth Committee of the
fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly

United Nations A/C.5/57/22

General Assembly

Distr.: General
13 November 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Fifth Committee
Agenda item 126
Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Approved budgetary levels for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The budgetary information contained in the annex to the present note is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, section I, paragraph 8, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it twice a year for information purposes a table summarizing the proposed budgetary requirements of each peacekeeping operation for the period from 1 July to 30 June, including a breakdown of expenditure by major line item and the aggregate total resource requirement.

2. The present note reflects the appropriations provided by the Assembly for all peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, inclusive of amounts for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

3. In accordance with Assembly resolution 49/233 A, consolidated information on the proposed budgetary requirements for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 will be submitted to the Assembly in May 2003.

02-69377 (E) 201102

Approved budgets for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, as approved by the General Assembly during its fifty-sixth session (June 2002)

(United States dollars)

	Category	UNOMIG	UNMIBH	UNMIK	UNFICYP	UNDOF	UNIFIL	UNIKOM	UNMISET	MINURSO	UNAMSIL	MONUC	UNMEE	SDS	Total
1	Military personnel costs	3 511 700	977 900	7 006 700	23 154 100	19 987 600	55 210 100	20 604 900	125 273 900	6 721 800	488 727 200	187 250 400	120 572 200	—	**1 058 998 500**
2	Civilian personnel costs	13 681 400	53 236 200	254 306 300	8 208 700	5 846 500	31 076 900	13 586 400	94 572 200	19 531 900	56 994 600	95 617 064	29 787 300	—	**676 445 464**
3	Operational requirements														
	Premises/ accommodation	1 275 200	1 907 100	8 137 000	1 928 700	4 462 300	1 608 300	2 106 900	3 102 400	485 900	6 963 500	26 139 800	6 812 000	22 398 600	**87 327 700**
	Infrastructure repairs	480 000	40 000	—	170 000	—	—	115 000	517 000	30 000	1 808 000	13 789 800	225 000	3 750 000	**20 924 800**
	Transport operations	2 2'8 200	5 937 000	5 749 300	1 872 100	2 680 400	8 740 900	4 547 000	4 634 200	1 932 000	13 483 600	14 041 300	6 670 600	39 160 000	**111 666 600**
	Air operations	4 106 300	1 325 800	3 859 000	1 433 400	—	1 339 600	3 150 000	37 586 000	6 403 600	73 916 700	155 000 000	27 916 700	—	**316 037 100**
	Naval operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 200	1 102 500	—	—	3 903 000	—	—	**5 045 700**
	Communications	1 466 200	4 344 300	3 436 600	815 800	1 772 800	1 146 500	1 167 600	3 838 800	791 900	4 205 100	9 610 700	4 088 700	27 344 300	**64 029 300**
	Other equipment	1 667 700	528 300	5 730 200	1 572 300	1 600 600	2 669 500	1 291 300	1 472 100	1 473 000	2 347 300	19 120 800	4 111 600	31 040 600	**74 625 300**
	Supplies and services	904 000	1 841 600	17 307 000	2 749 200	1 387 800	5 098 900	1 549 300	7 227 700	946 700	12 106 000	20 509 900	9 133 100	1 218 200	**81 979 400**
	Air and surface freight	230 000	2 331 000	506 400	25 000	185 000	476 000	25 000	3 841 000	60 000	1 330 000	22 455 000	3 290 000	16 634 300	**51 388 700**
4	Other programmes	387 000	220 000	992 500	87 200	149 000	1 034 500	161 700	418 000	111 700	897 200	4 851 500	4 207 600	—	**13 517 900**
5	Staff assessment	1 778 100	5 854 700	22 969 000	1 636 200	919 800	3 641 300	2 227 900	8 414 200	3 041 000	6 697 200	9 644 200	4 015 400	—	**70 839 000**
	Subtotal	**31 705 800**	**78 543 900**	**330 000 000**	**43 652 700**	**38 991 800**	**112 042 500**	**50 573 200**	**292 000 000**	**41 529 500**	**669 476 400**	**581 933 464**	**220 830 200**	**141 546 000**	**2 632 825 464**
6	Prorated provision for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi	153 800	381 100	1 601 200	211 800	189 200	543 600	245 400	1 416 800	201 500	3 248 300	2 823 600	1 071 500	—	**12 087 800**[c]
7	Prorated provision for the support account	1 284 100	3 181 000	13 364 900	1 767 900	1 579 200	4 537 700	2 048 200	11 825 900	1 681 900	27 113 600	23 568 200	8 943 600	—	**100 896 200**
	Total	**33 143 700**	**82 106 000**	**344 966 100**	**45 632 400**[a]	**40 760 200**	**117 123 800**	**52 866 800**[b]	**305 242 700**	**43 412 900**	**699 838 300**	**608 325 264**	**230 845 300**	**141 546 000**	**2 745 809 464**
8	Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	70 000	—	1 321 175	—	333 450	2 767 400	60 000	3 670 800	—	2 747 400	—	—	**10 970 225**
	Grand total	**33 143 700**	**82 176 000**	**344 966 100**	**46 953 575**	**40 760 200**	**117 457 250**	**55 634 200**	**305 302 700**	**47 083 700**	**699 838 300**	**611 072 664**	**230 845 300**	**141 546 000**	**2 756 779 689**

(Footnotes and abbreviations on following page)

(Footnotes and abbreviations)

[a] Inclusive of voluntary contributions in cash of $14,578,900 from the Government of Cyprus and $6.5 million from the Government of Greece.

[b] Inclusive of a voluntary contribution in cash of $35,244,600 from the Government of Kuwait.

[c] After application of $2,205,400 in unencumbered balance and other income for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.

Abbreviations: UNOMIG, United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia; UNMIBH, United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina; UNMIK, United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo; UNFICYP, United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus; UNDOF, United Nations Disengagement Observer Force; UNIFIL, United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon; UNIKOM, United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission; UNMISET, United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor; MINURSO, United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara; UNAMSIL, United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone; MONUC, United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; UNMEE, United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea; SDS, strategic deployment stocks.

United Nations A/C.5/57/23

General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 November 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Fifth Committee
Agenda item 112
Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Estimates in respect of matters of which the Security Council is seized

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted in the context of action taken or expected to be taken by the Security Council during the course of 2002-2003 regarding good offices, preventive diplomacy and post-conflict peace-building missions on the basis of requests from Governments and/or recommendations of the Secretary-General.

By its resolution 56/254 of 24 December 2001, the General Assembly appropriated $98,338,700 for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003. Since that provision was more than fully allocated for operations approved by the Assembly or the Security Council, by its resolution 56/274 B of 27 June 2002, the Assembly appropriated an additional amount of $10,563,100 net ($14,728,900 gross) under the provisions of resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, thus bringing the total appropriation for political missions by the end of the fifty-sixth session of the Assembly to $108,901,800 net ($113,067,600 gross).

The present report contains the proposed resource requirements of 18 political missions pertaining to matters of which the Security Council is seized for the period to 31 December 2003, the mandates of which extend or are expected to be extended into 2003. In addition, resources are being sought for one political mission, the Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, for its mandate ending 19 December 2002, as its expenditures have exceeded the current appropriation. The total estimated requirements for the extension of these missions amount to $82,764,400 net ($90,947,500 gross). After taking into account the estimated balances expected to remain unencumbered for each of the missions at the end of their current mandate periods ($13,736,300), the additional amount being sought in the present report under the procedures provided for in paragraph 11 of annex I to resolution 41/213 amounts to $69,028,100 net ($77,211,200 gross). The requirements arising in respect of special political missions mandated by the General Assembly are not addressed here.

02-69623 (E) 211102

Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Introduction	1–6	3
II.	United Nations special political missions	7–93	12
	A. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Special Assignments in Africa	8–10	12
	B. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Africa	11–15	13
	C. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia	16–18	13
	D. Panel of Experts on Liberia	19–25	14
	E. Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus	26–33	15
	F. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau	34–37	16
	G. United Nations Office in Burundi	38–40	17
	H. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic	41–45	18
	I. Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola	46–49	19
	J. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	50–52	20
	K. Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon	53–58	21
	L. United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building	59–63	22
	M. United Nations Political Office in Bougainville	64–66	23
	N. Counter-Terrorism Committee	67–69	24
	O. Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo	70–73	24
	P. Monitoring Group established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1363 (2001) and extended pursuant to resolution 1390 (2002)	74–79	25
	Q. United Nations Mission in Angola	80–82	26
	R. United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	83–88	27
	S. Panel of Experts on Somalia	89–93	28
III.	Estimated resource requirements arising from activities of the Security Council	94	29
IV.	Action required from the General Assembly	95–97	29

I. Introduction

1. The purpose of the present report is to extend funding for the biennium 2002-2003 for political missions in connection with actions taken or expected to be taken by the Security Council on the basis of requests from Member States and/or recommendations of the Secretary-General. No funds are sought for any new special political missions at this stage.

2. Six political missions have mandates to operate throughout 2003. Two of them, the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon, have open-ended mandates, and four others (the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia, the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau, the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region) have had their mandates extended by the Security Council until 31 December 2003. It is anticipated that the Council will extend the mandates of 12 political missions on the basis of reports and requests already submitted to it or to be submitted to it as the expiry dates of the respective mandates draw near. Six of those missions are due for renewal before the end of 2002, with the remaining six due to be renewed in early 2003. One political mission, the Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), is not anticipated to be extended at this time. Table 1 below contains a complete list of the political missions, indicating their mandates and expiry dates.

3. The biennium 2002-2003 is the second in which provision has been made in the programme budget to finance special political missions in advance of their mandates being approved. Under the procedures followed in 2000-2001, additional resources over and above the initial provision of $93.7 million have been provided on an ad hoc basis, mission by mission, as further mandates were approved. This has involved recourse to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and has involved the approval of resources outside the normal Assembly schedule using the procedures applicable to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses. While modest use of those procedures was required in the biennium 2000-2001, it has become apparent that the growth in the number of missions and the frequency with which their mandates are extended presents a different situation in the current biennium. All of the initial 2002-2003 provision of $98.3 million for special political missions was fully committed within the first six months of 2002. Those funds were then supplemented by additional appropriations of $14.7 million in June 2002 to provide for an extension of the United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building (UNTOP) and for the establishment of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). The first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/57/616) also reports the use of a further $11.3 million under Assembly resolution 56/256 of 24 December 2001 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 2002-2003 to provide for special political missions in Angola, Liberia and Somalia. This pattern of somewhat haphazard ad hoc financing of special political missions will continue for the balance of the biennium if the Organization relies upon the present procedural arrangements. Those arrangements have two main disadvantages. Because of the practice of approving resources at various points during the year as mandates arise, the Organization is unable to predict the likely level of budgetary requirements until

almost the end of the biennium. Apart from this loss of financial control, the second disadvantage is that the present limits set out in resolution 56/256 would be exceeded in 2003 and would require, in the words of the resolution, that the matter be brought to the General Assembly, or, if the Assembly is suspended or not in session, a resumed or special session of the Assembly shall be convened.

4. In view of the above, it is recommended that the procedures for financing special political missions in 2004 be improved to provide a greater degree of predictability through the provision of appropriations in anticipation of the renewal of individual mandates along the lines of arrangements currently in place for peacekeeping operations.

5. While the number, nature and duration of mandates that emanate from the Security Council cannot be definitely predicted, in requesting requirements for the special political missions presented in the present report it is assumed that all but one of the missions that have not yet been extended will be extended beyond their current mandate for periods similar to those approved for 2002. Without prejudice to the decisions that the Council may take in respect of each special political mission, it is considered desirable, as in the case of budgets for peacekeeping operations, to present the overall level of resource requirements for all missions mandated by the Council at one time. It should be noted, however, that any expenditures against appropriations for political missions would be strictly subject to the extension of the relevant mandate by the Council. This approach would also allow the Member States to review the overall level of resource requirements for political missions at one time, reduce the need for piecemeal consideration of budget proposals for special political missions and provide a greater degree of predictability regarding the overall level of resource requirements for political missions for the balance of the biennium.

6. A summary of the existing appropriations, the estimated expenditures for the periods to which they relate and the overall requirements by mission for the period up to 31 December 2003 are presented in table 2. The staffing requirements of each mission, by category and level, are presented in table 3. The action requested of the General Assembly is set out in part IV below.

Table 1
Mandates and expiry dates

Mission	*Mandates*	*Expiry date*	*Remarks*
A. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Special Assignments in Africa	S/2001/1178; S/2001/1179	28 February 2003	It is anticipated that, in view of the importance of the Special Adviser's efforts to promote peace in Africa, further extension of the Special Adviser is anticipated.
B. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Africa	S/2001/1031; S/2001/1032	31 December 2002	Extension anticipated in view of the need for continued good offices' role in the Horn of Africa.
C. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia	S/2002/1129; S/2002/1130	31 December 2003	Extended until 31 December 2003.
D. Panel of Experts on Liberia	S/RES/1395 (2002); S/RES/1408 (2002)	Five weeks and three months respectively: estimated expiry date 31 October 2002	The report of the Panel (S/2002/1115, annex) is before the Security Council for its consideration. It is anticipated that the Panel will be extended following the Council's consideration of the report.
E. Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus	S/2001/1182; S/2001/1183	31 December 2002	The Special Adviser is actively pursuing his efforts with a view to reaching a settlement soon. It is anticipated that his role will be necessary in the post-settlement period, at least for some time, to ensure smooth implementation of settlement agreements that might be reached.
F. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau	S/2002/916; S/2002/917	31 December 2003	Extended until 31 December 2003.
G. United Nations Office in Burundi	S/2001/1207	31 December 2002	The report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council is being finalized, and it is anticipated that the mandate of UNOB will be extended following the Council's consideration of that report.

Mission	*Mandates*	*Expiry date*	*Remarks*
H. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic	S/2002/929; S/2002/930	31 December 2003	Extended until 31 December 2003.
I. Monitoring Mechanisms on Sanctions against UNITA	S/RES/1439 (2002)	19 December 2002	The report of the Monitoring Mechanism (S/2002/1119, annex) is before the Security Council. Extension of the Mechanism's mandate is not anticipated.
J. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	S/2002/1174; S/2002/1175	31 December 2003	Extended until December 2003.
K. Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon	S/2000/1167; S/2000/1168	Open-ended mandate	No expiry dates specified.
L. United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building	S/2002/501; S/2002/502	31 May 2003	It is anticipated that the Security Council will review and extend the mandate on the basis of the recommendations of the Secretary-General towards the end of the current mandate period.
M. United Nations Political Office in Bougainville	S/2001/988; S/2001/1028	31 December 2002	A letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council is being finalized. It is anticipated that the Security Council will extend the mandate of UNPOB for one more year after its consideration of that request.
N. Counter-Terrorism Committee	S/RES/1373 (2001)	No completion date specified	No expiry dates are specified.
O. Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo	S/2002/762; S/2002/763	31 October 2002	The report of the Panel (S/2002/1146, annex) is before the Security Council. It is anticipated that the Panel will be extended after the Council completes its consideration of that report.

Mission	*Mandates*	*Expiry date*	*Remarks*
P. Monitoring Group established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1363 (2001) and extended pursuant to resolution 1390 (2002)	S/RES/1363 (2001); S/RES/1390 (2002); S/2002/235	16 January 2003	The report of the Monitoring Group (S/2002/1050 and Corr.1, annex) is before the Security Council. It is anticipated that its mandate will be extended when the Council completes its consideration of that report.
Q. United Nations Mission in Angola	S/RES/1433 (2002)	15 February 2003	Extension anticipated.
R. United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	S/RES/1401 (2002)	28 March 2003	Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1401 (2002) two reports (A/56/1000-S/2002/737 and A/57/487-S/2002/1173) were submitted to the General Assembly and the Council. The Assembly was scheduled to hold an open-ended panel on Afghanistan on 18 November 2002. It is anticipated that the mandate of UNAMA will be further extended when its current mandate expires in March 2003.
S. Panel of Experts on Somalia	S/RES/1425 (2002); S/2002/951	28 February 2003	The report of the Panel as requested in Security Council resolution 1425 (2002) is due in February 2003. It is anticipated that the Panel will be extended following consideration by the Security Council of that report.

Table 2
Estimated cost of activities of which the Security Council is seized

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Appropriations and expenditures					*Requirements for the period up to December 2003*		
	Appropriations	*Commitment authority*	*Re-deployments*	*Estimated expenditures*	*Variance surplus (deficit)*	*Total additional*	***Net additional appropriation***	*Period covered by these proposals*
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5 = (1+2+3-4)*	*6*	*7 = (6-5)*	*8*
A. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Special Assignments in Africa	1 089.9	-	-	969.9	120.0	816.0	**696.0**	10 months (1 March-31 December 2003)
B. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Africa	101.9	-	-	113.4	(11.5)	102.0	**113.5**	One year (1 January-31 December 2003)
C. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia	1 835.2	-	(158.7)	1 710.5	(34.0)	1 826.9	**1 860.9**	One year (1 January-31 December 2003)
D. Panel of Experts on Liberia	-	380.7	158.7	422.2	117.2	419.4	**302.2**	Estimated four months in 2003
E. Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus	1 413.4	-	-	1 210.8	202.6	1 312.0	**1 109.4**	One year (1 January-31 December 2003)
F. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau	2 722.7	-	-	2 642.1	80.6	2 586.4	**2 505.8**	One year (1 January-31 December 2003)
G. United Nations Office in Burundi	6 925.8	-	(423.5)	5 216.3	1 286.0	7 556.6	**6 270.6**	One year (1 January-31 December 2003)
H. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic	4 628.5	-	-	3 796.9	831.6	4 548.4	**3 716.8**	One year (1 January-31 December 2003)
I. Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against UNITA	713.9	-	-	747.5	(33.6)	-	**33.6**	Requirements relate to mandate ending 19 December 2002
J. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	1 654.5	-	-	1 328.0	326.5	1 638.9	**1 312.4**	One year (1 January-31 December 2003)

	Appropriations and expenditures					Requirements for the period up to December 2003		
	Appropriations	*Commitment authority*	*Re-deployments*	*Estimated expenditures*	*Variance surplus (deficit)*	*Total additional*	***Net additional appropriation***	*Period covered by these proposals*
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5 = (1+2+3-4)*	*6*	*7 = (6-5)*	*8*
K. Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon	950.4	-	-	950.4	-	979.3	**979.3**	One year (1 January-31 December 2003)
L. United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building	2 628.6	-	-	2 514.5	114.1	1 053.8	**939.7**	Seven months (1 June-31 December 2003)
M. United Nations Political Office in Bougainville	1 543.4	-	-	1 551.6	(8.2)	1 752.2	**1 760.4**	One year (1 January-31 December 2003)
N. Counter-Terrorism Committee	2 126.0	-	137.4	1 975.0	288.4	2 909.5	**2 621.1**	One year (1 January-31 December 2003)
O. Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 323.1	-	286.1	1 609.2	-	1 849.7	**1 849.7**	Estimated 9 months in 2003
P. Monitoring Group established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1363 (2001) and extended pursuant to resolution 1390 (2002)	2 276.8	-	-	2 070.6	206.2	2 106.0	**1 899.8**	19 January-31 December 2003
Q. United Nations Mission in Angola	-	8 022.4	156.7	7 546.2	632.9	12 575.7	**11 942.8**	10.5 months (15 February-31 December 2003)
R. United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	50 546.8	-	-	40 929.3	9 617.5	37 932.5	**28 315.0**	9 months (1 April-31 December 2003)
S. Panel of Experts on Somalia	-	706.9	-	706.9	-	799.1	**799.1**	10 months (1 March-31 December 2003)
Total	**82 480.9**	**9 110.0**	**156.7**	**78 011.3**	**13 736.3**	**82 764.4**	**69 028.1**	

Table 3
Staffing requirements

	Professional category and above									General Service and related categories						
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	Field Service/Security	Principal level	Other level	Total international	National Officer	Local level	Grand total
A. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Special Assignments in Africa																
Current 2002	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	**5**	-	-	2	**7**	-	-	**7**
Proposed 2003	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	**5**	-	-	2	**7**	-	-	**7**
B. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Africa																
Current 2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed 2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia																
Current 2002	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	**6**	2	-	2	**10**	-	9	**19**
Proposed 2003	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	**6**	2	-	2	**10**	-	14	**24**
D. Panel of Experts on Liberia																
Current 2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed 2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus																
Current 2002	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	**2**	-	-	1	**3**	-	-	**3**
Proposed 2003	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	**2**	-	-	2	**4**	-	-	**4**
F. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau																
Current 2002	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	2	**9**	2	-	4	**15**	-	13	**28**
Proposed 2003	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	1	**9**	1	-	4	**14**	-	13	**27**
G. United Nations Office in Burundi																
Current 2002	-	1	2	-	5	4	2	1	**15**	8	-	5	**28**	-	23	**51**
Proposed 2003	-	1	2	-	5	5	2	1	**16**	9	-	5	**30**	-	32	**62**
H. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic																
Current 2002	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	5	**13**	6	-	5	**24**	-	32	**56**
Proposed 2003	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	5	**13**	6	-	5	**24**	-	32	**56**
I. Monitoring Mechanisms on Sanctions against UNITA																
Current 2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	**1**	-	-	1	**2**	-	-	**2**
Proposed 2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region																
Current 2002	-	1	-	-	1	4	1	-	**7**	-	-	2	**9**	-	6	**15**
Proposed 2003	-	1	-	-	1	4	1	-	**7**	-	-	1	**8**	-	8	**16**

	Professional category and above									General Service and related categories						
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	Field Service/Security	Principal level	Other level	Total international	National Officer	Local level	Grand total
K. Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon																
Current 2002	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	4	-	2	6
Proposed 2003	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	4	-	2	6
L. United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building																
Current 2002	-	1	-	-	1	4	1	-	7	1	-	2	10	-	21	31
Proposed 2003	-	1	-	-	1	4	1	-	7	1	-	2	10	-	21	31
M. United Nations Political Office in Bougainville																
Current 2002	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	6	1	-	1	8	-	2	10
Proposed 2003	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	5	2	-	-	7	-	4	11
N. Counter-Terrorism Committee																
Current 2002	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	4	7	-	-	7
Proposed 2003	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	5	8	-	-	8
O. Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo																
Current 2002	-	1	-	6	-	1	2	-	10	-	-	1	11	1	-	12
Proposed 2003	-	1	-	6	-	1	2	-	10	-	-	1	11	1	-	12
P. Monitoring Group established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1363 (2001) and extended pursuant to resolution 1390 (2002)																
Current 2002	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	4	7	-	-	7
Proposed 2003	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	4	7	-	-	7
Q. United Nations Mission in Angola																
Current 2002	1	-	1	2	4	14	21	5	48	15	-	19	82	-	81	163
Proposed 2003	1	-	-	2	4	14	21	5	47	15	-	19	81	-	81	162
R. United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan																
Current 2002	1	2	3	9	19	44	48	13	139	74	1	18	232	40	343	615
Proposed 2003	1	2	2	9	19	47	43	12	135	76	1	17	229	111	618	958
S. Panel of Experts on Somalia																
Current 2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2
Proposed 2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2
Totals																
Current (2002)	3[a]	7	10	19	38	83	89	28	277	109	1	73	460	41	533	1 034
Proposed (2003)	3[a]	7	8	19	38	88	83	25	271	112	1	71	455	112	826	1 393

[a] In addition, provisions include one Under-Secretary-General on a when-actually-employed basis for the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General in Africa (up to three months in 2003).

II. United Nations special political missions

7. The paragraphs below provide, in brief, background information and resource requirements of special political missions of which the Security Council continues to be seized and for which the Council calls upon the Secretary-General to provide the necessary support for the peace process during the biennium 2002-2003.

A. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Special Assignments in Africa

($816,000)

Background, mandate and objective

8. The role of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Special Assignments in Africa was established in late 1999, focusing on efforts to promote the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Africa, in particular in Angola. Bearing in mind the positive contribution of the Special Adviser and in view of the desirability for him to continue to monitor developments and to remain engaged in efforts to promote peace, the Secretary-General, in his letter of 7 November 2000 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/1082), informed the Council of his decision to extend the appointment of his Special Adviser until 28 February 2002. By his letter of 10 November 2000 (S/2000/1083), the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had taken note of his decision. The appointment of the Special Adviser was further extended in December 2001 until 28 February 2003 on the basis of a letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council dated 29 November 2001 (S/2001/1178) indicating his intention to extend the appointment of the Special Adviser, and the latter's reply of 12 December 2001 (S/2001/1179) taking note of the Secretary-General's decision.

9. While the Security Council has yet to be requested to make a decision with regard to the extension of the mandate of the Special Adviser beyond 28 February 2003, in view of the importance of the efforts to promote peace in Africa, it is anticipated that it will be extended.

Resource requirements

10. The resource requirements for the Office of the Special Adviser for the period from 1 March to 31 December 2003 would amount to $816,000. Of that amount, $120,000 would be met from the estimated balance anticipated to remain unencumbered at the end of the current mandate period. Thus the overall requirements for this mission to the end of 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $696,000.

B. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Africa

($102,000)

Background, mandate and objective

11. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Africa was appointed in accordance with the proposal of the Secretary-General contained in his letter of 12 December 1997 (S/1997/994) to the President of the Security Council and the latter's reply of 19 December 1997 (S/1997/995) expressing the Council's support of the proposal. The objective of the Special Envoy is to closely monitor the situation in the Horn of Africa and to contribute to efforts to resolve conflicts there.

12. The appointment of the Special Envoy was extended for a period of one year, up to 31 December 2002, in accordance with the Secretary-General's proposal contained in his letter of 29 October 2001 to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/1031) and the latter's reply of 31 October 2001 (S/2001/1032).

13. In recent months, regional peace efforts in Somalia and the Sudan have been reinvigorated under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, which led to the signing of the Machakos Protocol in Kenya in July 2002. The parties are currently engaged in peace talks with a view to reaching a comprehensive agreement.

14. While the Security Council has yet to be requested to make a decision with regard to extending the appointment of the Special Envoy beyond 31 December 2002, in view of the need for the continued good offices role it is anticipated that the mission of the Special Envoy will be extended until 31 December 2003.

Resource requirements

15. The estimated requirements for the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Africa for a one-year period ending 31 December 2003 amount to $102,000. It is estimated that expenditures for the current mandate period ending 31 December 2002 will exceed the appropriation by $11,500. After taking this into account, the overall additional requirements for the mission to the end of 2003 amount to $113,500.

C. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia

($1,826,900)

Background, mandate and objective

16. The United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia was established in November 1997 following the withdrawal of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia at the end of September 1997. The objectives of the Office are to assist in mobilizing political support for international assistance in Liberia; to support and facilitate, in collaboration with the resident coordinator and in cooperation with bilateral donors and other institutions, the work of the United Nations country team in developing an integrated approach to the peace-building programmes of the Government of Liberia; to facilitate the provision of technical assistance and support by the United Nations system for reconciliation efforts and

the establishment of democratic institutions; to facilitate communication between the Government of Liberia and the United Nations on matters related to peace-building objectives; and to facilitate communication between the Economic Community of West African States and the United Nations on matters related to Liberia.

17. In his letter of 4 October 2002 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2002/1129), the Secretary-General indicated that the Office continued to contribute to national efforts at reconciliation while at the same time monitoring developments and assisting in the promotion of respect for human rights and the rule of law, and recommended that its mandate be extended by one additional year, to 31 December 2003. In his reply of 9 October 2002 (S/2002/1130), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had taken note of his recommendation.

Resource requirements

18. The requirements of the Office for one year are estimated at $1,826,900. That includes the addition of five local staff through the conversion to appointments of limited duration of local contractors who were previously funded under contractual services for over two years. It is estimated that expenditures for the current mandate period ending 31 December 2002 would exceed the current appropriation by $34,000. After taking this into account, the overall additional requirements for the mission to the end of 2003 amount to $1,860,900.

D. Panel of Experts on Liberia

($419,400)

Background, mandate and objective

19. The Panel of Experts on Liberia was established, initially for six months, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1343 (2001) of 7 March 2001 to carry out the functions mandated in paragraph 19 of the resolution.

20. Having considered the report submitted by the Panel (S/2001/1015, annex), the Security Council decided, in its resolution 1395 (2002) of 27 February 2002, to re-establish the Panel for a further period of five weeks to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States.

21. Subsequently, in its resolution 1408 (2002) of 6 May 2002, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a Panel of Experts for a period of three months to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States in order to investigate and compile a report on the Government of Liberia's compliance with the demands referred to in paragraph 1 of the resolution, on the potential economic, humanitarian and social impact on the Liberian population and on any violations of the measures, including any involving rebel movements.

22. By his letter to the President of the Security Council dated 17 July 2002 (S/2002/774), the Secretary-General informed the Council of his appointment of the members of the Panel. During 2002, the Panel operated for approximately four and a half months.

23. The report of the Panel (S/2002/1115) is currently before the Security Council for its consideration. While there has been no decision yet from the Council with regard to extension of the Panel, it is anticipated that its mandate will be extended into 2003 to operate for a similar period of time as in 2002.

Resource requirements

24. The initial requirements for the Panel in 2001 were sought under the commitment authority granted in General Assembly resolution 54/252 of 23 December 1999 and were reported in the context of the second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 (A/56/674 and Corr.1). Resources for the Panel in 2002 were authorized under the commitment authority granted to the Secretary-General in General Assembly resolution 56/256 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, as well as through redeployment from other missions.

25. The requirements of the Panel for an estimated period of four months in 2003, in anticipation that it will be required to continue its work in 2003 for a similar period of time as in 2002, amount to $419,400. Of that amount, $117,200 would be met from the estimated unencumbered balance remaining at the end of the current mandate period. Thus the overall requirements for the Panel for four months in 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $302,200.

E. Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus

($1,312,000)

Background, mandate and objective

26. By its resolution 1250 (1999) of 29 June 1999, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to invite the leaders of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot parties to negotiations in the autumn of 1999. The two parties accepted the Secretary-General's invitation, and numerous sessions of proximity talks were held during 2000 to prepare the ground for meaningful negotiations leading to a comprehensive settlement.

27. In his letter dated 10 December 2001 (S/2001/1162), the Secretary-General referred to his report on United Nations operations in Cyprus (S/2001/1122) as well as to the meeting scheduled for 4 December 2001 between Glafcos Clerides and Rauf Denktash, and informed the Security Council that Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash had agreed to begin direct talks at his invitation extended in the exercise of his good offices. He also brought to the attention of the Council the text of the agreement and indicated that the agreement had been a positive development.

28. In his letter to the President of the Security Council dated 5 December 2001 (S/2001/1182), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to the fact that efforts relating to the mission of his good offices in Cyprus would continue at least throughout 2002. He further indicated that, in furtherance of the mission of his good offices, which included consultations in the region as well as with various capitals as required, his Special Adviser on Cyprus would continue to be assisted by a small team.

29. In his response of 12 December 2001 (S/2001/1183), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had taken note of his letter.

30. Since January 2002, an intensive process has been under way in which the two leaders have met regularly in Cyprus in the presence of the Special Adviser, as well as in New York, most recently on 3 October 2002.

31. In a press statement of 9 July 2002, the President of the Security Council stated that the members of the Council had endorsed the intention to continue the talks process on the island for a further period in pursuance of the mission entrusted to the Secretary-General by the Council in its resolution 1250 (1999). They also urged both parties to work with the Special Adviser so as to enable him to establish the component parts of a comprehensive settlement, which took full consideration of United Nations resolutions and treaties.

32. The Special Adviser is actively pursuing his efforts with a view to reaching a settlement. While the extension of the mission of the Special Adviser and its duration beyond 31 December 2002 has not yet been determined, it is anticipated that his role would be necessary until a settlement is reached as well as in the post-settlement period to ensure the smooth implementation of any settlement agreements that may be reached.

Resource requirements

33. The estimated requirements relating to the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus for a one-year period from 1 January to 31 December 2003, in anticipation that his efforts would continue for another year, amount to $1,312,000. That amount includes the addition of one General Service post in order to provide additional support to the Special Adviser in view of the intensification of the peace process and the corresponding increase in workload. Of those requirements, $202,600 would be met from the estimated unencumbered balance remaining at the end of the current mandate period. Thus the overall requirements for this mission to the end of 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $1,109,400.

F. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau

($2,586,400)

Background, mandate and objective

34. The United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1233 (1999) of 6 April 1999. The objectives of UNOGBIS are: (a) to support peace-building efforts of the Government of Guinea-Bissau by helping it to create political and security conditions, that would enable the country's democratic institutions and structures to function efficiently; (b) to promote national reconciliation and the respect for human rights; (c) to assist the Government to manage sporadic crises confronting the country in its difficult post-conflict period; and (d) to assist the Government to address multiple post-conflict challenges, which are deeply rooted in Guinea-Bissau's pre-conflict history, such as a fractured social fabric, a devastated economy,

endemic poverty, weak governance institutions and the persistent resistance of the traditionally strong military to withdraw from the political process and to accept new democratic realities.

35. Working in close cooperation with the United Nations country team and other partners, the mission develops comprehensive peace-building strategies, that integrate political and development assistance objectives; provides facilitation and good offices; and contributes to strengthening fragile democratic institutions by establishing conflict-prevention mechanisms so as to safeguard constitutional law and order and ensure political stability, without which economic, social and financial progress and sustainable development would not be possible. The Representative of the Secretary-General also uses his good offices to help promote friendly and cooperative relations with the country's neighbours, thereby enhancing peace and security in the immediate region. To further support the implementation of its mandate, UNOGBIS designs and implements concrete projects in the political, human rights and security areas, which are financed from voluntary contributions.

36. On the basis of a request from the President of Guinea-Bissau for the extension of UNOGBIS, and bearing in mind the constructive role it continued to play in helping the Government meet its challenges, the Secretary-General, in his letter to the President of the Security Council dated 5 August 2002 (S/2002/916), proposed that the mandate of UNOGBIS be extended until 31 December 2003. In his reply of 9 August 2002 (S/2002/917), the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council had taken note of his proposal.

Resource requirements

37. The estimated requirements for UNOGBIS for a one-year period until 31 December 2003 amount to $2,586,400. That includes a net reduction in staff resources of one post resulting from the grading of the administrative officer at the P-4 level instead of at the P-2 level in view of the concerns expressed by the Board of Auditors about deficiencies in budgetary control and asset management, and the elimination of a Field Service category security officer since the level of security provided on the premises of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was adequate. Of that amount, $80,600 would be met from the estimated unencumbered balance remaining at the end of the current mandate period. Thus the overall requirements for this mission through the end of 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $2,505,800.

G. United Nations Office in Burundi

($7,556,600)

Background, mandate and objective

38. The United Nations Office in Burundi was established in November 1993 in response to the Security Council's request that the Secretary-General monitor and follow closely the situation in Burundi. Subsequently, the Council has continued to support all initiatives aimed at promoting peace and reconciliation in that country. The objective of the mission is to work closely with the Facilitator of the peace negotiations and to assist the Implementation Monitoring Committee in implementing the Arusha peace agreement. The Special Representative of the

Secretary-General in Burundi serves as the Chairman of the Committee and its Executive Council.

39. The mandate of the United Nations Office in Burundi expires on 31 December 2002. While a report seeking extension of the mandate has yet to be submitted to the Security Council for its consideration, it is anticipated that the Council will extend the mandate.

Resource requirements

40. The estimated requirements for the United Nations Office in Burundi for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2003 amount to $7,556,600. These estimates reflect the addition of 11 new posts (1 P-4 for a public information officer and 3 local staff for the new Public Information Unit; 1 Field Service Security Officer post in view of the security situation in the country; and 6 local staff comprising 2 secretaries for the Implementation Monitoring Committee, 1 switchboard operator, 2 drivers and 1 cleaner). Of those requirements, $1,286,000 would be met from the estimated unencumbered balance remaining at the end of the current mandate period. Thus the overall requirements for this mission to the end of 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $6,270,600.

H. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic

($4,548,400)

Background, mandate and objective

41. The United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) was established in February 2000, following the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA), as a post-MINURCA political presence in the Central African Republic on the basis of a proposal contained in a letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council dated 3 December 1999 (S/1999/1235). The objective of the Office is to monitor the political situation in the country; support initiatives and efforts aimed at strengthening national unity; promote national reconciliation and, to that end, provide the support necessary for the effective implementation of the provisions of the 1998 National Reconciliation Pact and the effective functioning of the Monitoring and Arbitration Committee; contribute to national capacity-building in the area of respect for and promotion of human rights; monitor the human rights situation through observation, investigation and the provision of judicial assistance to victims; support the activities of United Nations agencies and other partners aimed at strengthening the judicial system and the rule of law; monitor the military and security situation in the country; support any initiative to promote the restructuring of the defence and security forces; promote, with the assistance of other agencies of the United Nations system, the implementation of an arms-collection programme; provide, within the framework of a global peace-building strategy, political support for the efforts of the resident coordinator and United Nations agencies to promote national reconstruction, combat poverty and promote good governance; and contribute actively to the international mobilization of

48. There has been no decision from the Security Council with regard to any possible extension of the Mechanism beyond 19 December. In view of the overall situation, it is not anticipated at this time that further activities will be mandated.

Resource requirements

49. Since no further extension of the mandate of the Mechanism is anticipated, no resources are being requested in the present report. The existing appropriation for the Monitoring Mechanism relates to its mandate up to mid-April 2002. Since the pattern of expenditure indicated that expenses relating to subsequent extensions could be covered from the savings, no additional resources were sought at the time the extensions were approved. It is anticipated that by the end of the current mandate period, the expenditures relating to the Monitoring Mechanism will exceed the appropriation by $33,600. In this connection, an overall amount of $33,600 is being requested.

J. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region

($1,638,900)

Background, mandate and objective

50. The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region of Africa was established on the basis of the proposal of the Secretary-General contained in his letter to the President of the Security Council dated 12 December 1997 (S/1997/994) and the latter's reply of 19 December 1997, (S/1997/995) expressing the Council's support of the proposal. The objective of the Office is to represent the Secretary-General at meetings and deliberations of the Arusha peace process; to address the regional dimensions of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including close interaction with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in that country; and to solicit the views of the countries in the region regarding the organization of an international conference on the Great Lakes region of Africa.

51. The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General was extended until 31 December 2003 on the basis of a letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council dated 9 October 2002 (S/2002/1174) and the latter's reply of 18 October 2002 (S/2002/1175) stating that the Council had taken note of the Secretary-General's intention to extend the mandate of the Office.

Resource requirements

52. The estimated requirements for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region amount to $1,638,900. Those estimates reflect a net increase of one post resulting from the elimination of a General Service post and the addition of two Local level posts. Of that amount, $326,500 would be met from the estimated unencumbered balance as at 31 December 2002. Thus the overall requirements for this mission to the end of 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $1,312,400.

K. Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon

($979,300)

Background, mandate and objective

53. The Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon was created in 2000 following a proposal submitted by the Secretary-General in his report on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/2000/718) in order to help coordinate United Nations activities in support of reintegration, reconstruction and development in Southern Lebanon.

54. In a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 4 August 2000 (S/2000/778), the Secretary-General informed the Council that he had decided to appoint Rolf G. Knutsson as his Personal Representative for Southern Lebanon. In a subsequent letter to the President of the Council dated 6 December 2000 (S/2000/1167), the Secretary-General informed the Council that he had decided to appoint Staffan de Mistura to succeed Mr. Knutsson, and that he would be coordinating closely with the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process. Given the continuing need for the presence of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General in Beirut, no time frame was specified in his letter.

55. In a letter dated 8 December 2000 (S/2000/1168), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that members of the Council had taken note of his decision.

56. The Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon was created as a political mission focusing on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) on Lebanon. To that end, the Office is responsible for high-level diplomatic and political liaison with the Government of Lebanon, the Government of Israel through the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories, and the diplomatic community in Beirut. The Personal Representative is also responsible for ensuring that the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Southern Lebanon is fully consistent with and provides support to the overall political objectives of the United Nations in the region.

57. Events in 2002 have illustrated the tense nature of the situation that persists in the area. The two-week period in March and April, which saw an unprecedented level of serious and unabated violations of the Blue Line, posed a real threat of further escalation and regional destabilization, displaying the continued need for diplomatic and political action to try to contain flare-ups and begin solid peace-building activities.

Resource requirements

58. The resource requirements for the Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2003 are estimated at $979,300. Since the amounts appropriated for the mission for the year 2002 are anticipated to be fully expended, the estimated additional requirements for 2003 would be $979,300.

L. United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building

($1,053,800)

Background, mandate and objective

59. The United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building (UNTOP) was established in June 2000 with the support of the Security Council as expressed in its presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/9) in response to the Secretary-General's proposal to establish an office for post-conflict peace-building in Tajikistan and following the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan.

60. In view of the important and positive role played by UNTOP, the operation of the Office has been extended a number of times, most recently in May 2002 for a period of one year (see S/2002/501 and S/2002/502). The resources for the corresponding period up to May 2003 were appropriated in General Assembly resolutions 56/274 A and B of 27 March and 27 June 2002 respectively.

61. The fundamental political objectives of post-conflict peace-building are to help ensure the consolidation of peace and to prevent a relapse into conflict. To pursue those objectives effectively, the United Nations peace-building efforts need to be well-harmonized, multidimensional and fully integrated. In meeting those objectives, the Office is responsible for the following functions:

(a) Providing the political framework and leadership for post-conflict peace-building activities of the United Nations system in the country and supporting the efforts of the resident coordinator and of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, in promoting an integrated approach to the development and implementation of post-conflict peace-building programmes aimed at national reconstruction and reconciliation;

(b) Mobilizing, in close cooperation with the United Nations country team, international support for the implementation of targeted programmes aimed at strengthening the rule of law, demobilization, voluntary arms collection and creating jobs for former combatants;

(c) Helping to create an environment for consolidating peace, democracy and the rule of law;

(d) Liaising with the Government, political parties and other representatives of civil society to broaden national consensus and reconciliation.

62. Given the importance of the role of the Office in furthering the consolidation of peace in the country, it is expected that the operation of the Office will continue beyond May 2003.

Resource requirements

63. The requirements of the Office for the period up to 31 December 2003 amount to $1,053,800. Of that amount, $114,100 would be met from the estimated unencumbered balance remaining at the end of the current mandate period. Thus the overall requirements of the mission to the end of 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $939,700.

M. United Nations Political Office in Bougainville

($1,752,200)

Background, mandate and objective

64. The United Nations Political Office in Bougainville was established in 1998 following the signing of the Lincoln Agreement on Peace, Security and Development on Bougainville (see S/1998/287) and in response to the request of the Security Council contained in its presidential statement of 22 April 1998 (S/PRST/1998/10). The functions of the Office are set out in a letter of the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council dated 2 June 1998 (S/1998/506). The operation of the Office was most recently extended in 2001 for one year until 31 December 2002 (see S/2001/988 and S/2001/1028), with the following additional functions:

(a) Continue its work in conjunction with the Peace Monitoring Group;

(b) Chair the Peace Process Consultative Committee Subcommittee on Weapons Disposal, which comprises representatives of the parties and the Peace Monitoring Group. The functions of the Subcommittee include promoting public awareness and developing, managing and implementing the process of weapons disposal;

(c) Report to the Peace Process Consultative Committee Subcommittee as and when councils of chiefs/elders inform the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville that the ex-combatants in their respective communities are ready to disarm, the remaining Papua New Guinea Defence Force and Police Mobile Units to withdraw and for weapons to be placed in containers;

(d) Carry out such inspections and inquiries as it may consider necessary to each stage of the weapons disposal process, verify the collection and storage of weapons and report its findings to the Peace Process Consultative Committee;

(e) Hold one of the keys for the dual-locking systems in the containers in which the weapons are stored;

(f) If called upon by any of the parties to do so, verify and certify, with the assistance of the Peace Monitoring Group, whether there has been substantial compliance by the parties in the handing over of weapons and whether the weapons are securely contained, thereby making it conducive to the holding of the first election for an autonomous Bougainville Government, or whether those elections should be deferred and, if so, for how long.

65. While the Security Council has yet to be requested to make a decision with regard to the extension of the mandate of the Office, it is expected that it will be extended in 2003.

Resource requirements

66. The estimated requirements relating to the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville for a one-year period from 1 January to 31 December 2003 amount to $1,752,200. These estimates include a net addition of one post resulting from the elimination of one P-3 post and one General Service post and the addition of one Field Service and two Local level posts. It is anticipated that the expenditures of the

Office to the end of 2002 will exceed the appropriation by $8,200. After taking this into account, the overall additional requirements for the mission to the end of 2003 amount to $1,760,400.

N. Counter-Terrorism Committee

($2,909,500)

Background, mandate and objective

67. The Counter-Terrorism Committee was established pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001 to monitor the implementation of the provisions of that resolution. The resolution sets out a comprehensive agenda for targeting terrorists and those who harbour, aid and support them. The resolution requires all States to cooperate in a wide range of areas, from suppressing the financing of terrorism to providing early warning, as well as cooperating in criminal investigations and exchanging information on possible terrorist acts, and to report on the steps they have taken to implement the resolution.

68. Furthermore, the Security Council, in its declaration annexed to its resolution 1377 (2001) of 12 November 2001, invited the Counter-Terrorism Committee to explore ways in which States can be assisted, and in particular to explore with international, regional and subregional organizations the promotion of best practices in the areas covered by resolution 1373 (2001) and the availability of existing technical, financial, regulatory, legislative or other assistance programmes to facilitate its implementation.

Resource requirements

69. The estimated requirements relating to the Counter-Terrorism Committee for a one-year period from 1 January to 31 December 2003 amount to $2,909,500. Those estimates include a request for one additional General Service post for a secretary in order to provide adequate support to the Committee and in view of its increased workload. Of that amount, $288,400 would be met from the estimated unencumbered balance remaining at the end of December 2002. Thus, the overall requirements for the Committee to the end of 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $2,621,100.

O. Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

($1,849,700)

Background, mandate and objective

70. The Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo was established, initially for six months, in accordance with a request contained in a presidential statement of the Security Council dated 2 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/20). The Panel

was mandated to follow up on reports and collect information on all activities related to the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including those in violation of the sovereignty of that country; to research and analyse the links between the exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth there and the continuation of the conflict; and to report to the Council with recommendations.

71. The mandate of the Panel was extended in May 2001 for three months (S/PRST/2001/13), in October 2001 until 30 November 2001 (S/2001/951) and in December 2001 for six months (S/PRST/2001/39). The Panel reconstituted and reassembled in late January 2002, and the resource requirements for the six-month period were approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/274 A. The Panel was extended most recently in July 2002 until 31 October (S/2002/763). The report of the Panel (S/2002/1146, annex), transmitted by the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council, is under consideration by the Council.

72. While the Security Council has not yet decided to further extend the mandate of the Panel, it is anticipated that it will be extended into 2003 for a similar period of time as in 2002.

Resource requirements

73. The Panel was in operation in 2002 for a period of nine months. Assuming that the Panel is extended for a similar period of time in 2003, the requirements are estimated at $1,849,700. Since the amount appropriated and redeployed for the Expert Panel for 2002 are anticipated to be fully expended, the additional requirements for nine months in 2003 remain at $1,849,700.

P. Monitoring Group established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1363 (2001), and extended pursuant to resolution 1390 (2002)

($2,106,000)

Background, mandate and objective

74. By its resolution 1363 (2001) of 30 July 2001, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), a mechanism:

(a) To monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000);

(b) To offer assistance to States bordering the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control and other States, as appropriate, to increase their capacity regarding the implementation of measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000);

(c) To collate, assess, verify wherever possible, report and make recommendations on information regarding violations of measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000).

75. By paragraph 4 of the same resolution, the Security Council also decided that the monitoring mechanism should include a Monitoring Group in New York composed of up to 5 experts and a Sanctions Enforcement Support Team of up to 15 members.

76. By a letter dated 18 September 2001 (S/2001/887), the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of the appointment of five experts to serve on the Monitoring Group in New York.

77. By its resolution 1390 (2002) of 16 January 2002, the Security Council decided to continue the application of measures imposed by paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000), in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1390 (2002), and requested the Secretary-General to assign the Monitoring Group, whose mandate would otherwise expire on 19 January 2002, to monitor for a period of 12 months the implementation of those measures, thus extending the mandate of the Group until 19 January 2003.

78. The report of the Monitoring Group (S/2002/1050, annex) is under consideration by the Security Council. While the Council has yet to make a decision to extend the mandate of the Group, it is anticipated it will do so after it completes its consideration of the report.

Resource requirements

79. The estimated requirements for the operation of the Monitoring Group to the end of 2003 amount to $2,106,000. Of that amount, $206,200 would be met from the estimated unencumbered balance anticipated to remain at the end of the current mandate period. Thus the overall requirements for the Group to the end of 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $1,899,800.

Q. United Nations Mission in Angola

($12,575,700)

Background, mandate and objective

80. The United Nations Mission in Angola (UNMA) was established as a successor mission to the United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA) for a period of six months, from 16 August 2002 to 15 February 2003, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1433 (2002) of 15 August 2002, to pursue the objectives and perform the tasks recommended by the Secretary-General in his report (S/2002/834). The Mission was established with the following mandate:

(a) To assist the parties in concluding the Lusaka Protocol by chairing the Joint Commission and leading the completion of the agreed list of tasks that remained pending under the Lusaka Protocol;

(b) To assist the Government of Angola in protecting and promoting human rights and building institutions to consolidate peace and enhance the rule of law; providing technical advice and support for mine action; facilitating coordinating the delivery of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable groups, including internally displaced persons and families in quartering areas with special concern for children and women; supporting the social and professional reintegration of those

demobilized through appropriate United Nations agencies; promoting economic recovery through relevant United Nations agencies; mobilizing resources of the international community, including through international donor conferences, as appropriate; and providing technical assistance to the Government of Angola in the preparation of elections.

81. While the Security Council has yet to be requested to make a decision concerning the extension of the Mission beyond 15 February 2003, it is anticipated that it will be extended.

Resource requirements

82. The requirements of UNMA for the period ending 31 December 2003 amount to $12,575,700. The estimates include the elimination of one D-2 post for the head of the predecessor mission (UNOA), as the new mission is headed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General at the Under-Secretary-General level. Of that amount, $632,900 would be met from the estimated unencumbered balance remaining at the end of the current mandate period. Thus the overall requirements for this mission to the end of 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $11,942,800.

R. United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

($37,932,500)

Background, mandate and objective

83. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1401 (2002) of 28 March 2002. The Council endorsed the mandate and structure set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 18 March 2002 (A/56/875-S/2002/278). The mandate of UNAMA is as follows:

(a) Fulfilling the tasks and responsibilities, including those related to human rights, the rule of law and gender issues, entrusted to the United Nations in the Bonn Agreement (see S/2001/1154), which were endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1383 (2001);

(b) Promoting national reconciliation and rapprochement throughout the country through the good offices role of the Special Representative;

(c) Managing all United Nations humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction activities in Afghanistan under the overall authority of the Special Representative and in coordination with the Interim Authority and successor administrations of Afghanistan.

84. The structure of UNAMA consists of: (a) an Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, which comprises four special advisers in the cross-cutting fields of human rights, demobilization, gender and rule of law; (b) two substantive "pillars", one on political affairs, and the other on relief, recovery and reconstruction; and (c) an administrative component to support the Mission.

85. In his report, the Secretary-General also presented a number of basic operating principles for UNAMA, which emphasize the integrated structure of the Mission under the authority of the Special Representative and its overall objective of supporting the Afghan Government in the implementation of the Bonn Agreement, in particular by bolstering Afghan capacity.

86. The Bonn Agreement established an Interim Authority for Afghanistan and provided a road map towards a broad-based, gender-sensitive, multi-ethnic and fully representative government. This transition from a situation of civil war to one where there was a peace agreement and an internationally recognized interim government required a corresponding transition in the United Nations strategy from peacemaking and emergency assistance to peace-building and reconciliation.

87. The current mandate of UNAMA, as established in Security Council resolution 1401 (2002), expires on 28 March 2003. It is anticipated that, after its consideration of further reports, the Security Council will extend the mandate of UNAMA.

Resource requirements

88. The estimated requirements for UNAMA for the nine-month period from 1 April to 31 December 2003 are estimated at $37,932,500. Those estimates reflect the net increase in staff of 343 posts resulting from the net decrease of 3 international posts and the addition and/or conversion from local contractors of 71 National Officers and 275 local staff. Of those requirements, $9,617,500 would be met from the estimated unencumbered balance remaining at the end of the current mandate period. Thus the overall requirements for the Mission to the end of 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $28,315,000.

S. Panel of Experts on Somalia

($799,100)

Background, mandate and objective

89. The Panel of Experts on Somalia was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1425 (2002) of 22 July 2002, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish, within one month, a Panel of Experts consisting of three members to be based in Nairobi for a period of six months, in order to generate independent information on violations of the arms embargo and as a step towards giving effect to and strengthening the embargo established by resolution 733 (1992), with the following mandate:

(a) Investigating the violations of the arms embargo covering access to Somalia by land, air and sea, in particular by pursuing any sources that might reveal information related to violations, including relevant States, intergovernmental organizations and international law enforcement cooperation bodies, non-governmental organizations, financial institutions and intermediaries, other brokering agencies, civil aviation companies and authorities, members of the transitional national government, local authorities, political and traditional leaders, civil society and the business community;

(b) Detailing information in relevant areas of expertise related to violations and enforcement of the arms embargo in its various aspects;

(c) Carrying out field-based research, where possible, in Somalia, States neighbouring Somalia and other States, as appropriate;

(d) Assessing the capacity of States in the region to implement fully the arms embargo, including a thorough review of national customs and border control regimes.

90. By his letter to the President of the Security Council dated 22 August 2002 (S/2002/951), the Secretary-General informed the Council of the establishment of the Panel as requested in resolution 1425 (2002).

91. The resource requirements of the Panel for the initial period of six months were sought under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 56/256 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, and will be reported in the context of the first performance report for the biennium 2002-2003.

92. The Panel is required to submit its report to the Security Council at the end of the current mandate, ending in February 2003. It is anticipated that, upon consideration of that report by the Council, the mandate of the Panel will be extended.

Resource requirements

93. The estimated requirements relating to the Panel of Experts on Somalia to the end of 2003 amount to $799,100. Since the amount provided for the Panel is anticipated to be expended in full, its additional requirements for 2003 remain as estimated, at $799,100.

III. Estimated resource requirements arising from activities of the Security Council

94. The total requirements for the activities described in the preceding paragraphs are estimated at $82,764,400 net ($90,947,500 gross). Mission-by-mission estimates, unencumbered balances and the net additional requirements are set out in table 2 above.

IV. Action required from the General Assembly

95. **The General Assembly is requested to approve the budgets for the political missions listed in table 2 for the period up to December 2003 and to note that the charging of expenditures against the appropriation would be subject to extension of their respective mandates by the Security Council.**

96. **The requirements arising under the regular budget in connection with the extension of existing special political missions are estimated, after taking into account the unencumbered balance of $13,736,300, at $69,028,100 under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget and an amount of $8,183,100 under section 32, Staff assessment, to be offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment.**

97. **The requirements for appropriation under sections 3 and 32 and income section 1 will be reflected in the first performance report for incorporation within the revised appropriations for the biennium 2002-2003, subject to approval of the proposals in paragraph 95 above.**

United Nations A/C.5/57/24

General Assembly

Distr.: General
20 November 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Fifth Committee
Agenda items 102 and 112

Advancement of women

Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Future operations of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.16/Rev.1

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

Summary

By draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.16/Rev.1, the General Assembly would endorse the recommendation made by the Working Group on the Future Operations of the International Research and Training Institute for Women (INSTRAW) and would request the Secretary-General to implement the measures recommended by the Working Group in that regard (A/57/330).

The amount of $500,000 from the regular budget 2002-2003 which would be entailed by the provisions of the draft resolution would not be sufficient to enable INSTRAW to continue its operations even at the current minimum level. Nor is it anticipated that the resources required to enable INSTRAW to operate in 2003 could be provided using existing resources approved in the regular programme budget for 2002-2003. The additional requirements of $500,000 would therefore represent a charge against the contingency fund and would be subject to the procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 and 42/211. The additional amount of $1,309,500 should be provided from voluntary contributions.

At its 51st meeting, on 15 November 2002, the Third Committee, by a recorded vote, adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.16/Rev.1. The statement of programme budget implications of that resolution is contained in document A/C.3/57/L.82.

02-70261 (E) 211102

I. Introduction

1. Under operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.16/Rev.1, the General Assembly would endorse the recommendation made by the Working Group on the Future Operations of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and would request the Secretary-General to implement the measures recommended by the Working Group in this regard (see A/57/330, para. 57).

2. In paragraph 57 of its report (A/57/330), the Working Group recommended the linkage of INSTRAW to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, under the direct authority of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs. In that connection, the Working Group recommended that the following measures, inter alia, be adopted:

(a) Inviting the Economic and Social Council to amend the statute of INSTRAW in accordance with paragraphs 52, 53, and 55 of the report of the Working Group;

(b) Allocating an amount of $500,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations to finance the core activities of the Institute so as to give it the same status as other institutes of the United Nations system;

(c) Examining the feasibility of establishing an advisory board composed of Member States to replace the Board of Trustees;

(d) Creating the post of Deputy Director with specific fund-raising responsibilities;

(e) Establishing a liaison for INSTRAW in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

II. Background

3. It is recalled that the General Assembly, in its resolution 55/219 of 23 December 2000 decided, in view of the difficult financial situation of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), to provide it with financial assistance on a non-recurrent basis and, by its decision 55/457 of 23 December 2000, to advance the Institute up to $800,000 for 2001 pending receipt of voluntary contributions on a one-time exceptional and emergency basis. By the same decision, the General Assembly also decided that, if voluntary contributions were insufficient to meet the Institute's requirements for 2001, only an advance up to $800,000, less voluntary contributions received, would be considered a one-time only subvention and that the resources utilized under the terms of that subvention would be reported in the context of the second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001.

4. By paragraph 3 of its resolution 56/240 A of 24 December 2001, the General Assembly decided, in the light of the critical financial situation of INSTRAW, to retain in the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001, $650,000 of the original provision of $800,000 made pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/219 of 23 December 2000, and requested the Secretary-General to disburse the provision in December 2001 as a subvention to be credited to the United Nations

Trust Fund for the Institute, so as to ensure the continuation of its operations in 2002.

5. By paragraph 4 (a) of its resolution 56/125 of 19 December 2001, the General Assembly decided to establish a working group composed of two governmental representatives from each of the five regional groups of the United Nations and one representative of the host country, the mandate of the working group being to make recommendations to the General Assembly before the end of the fifty-sixth session, for its consideration by the end of 2002 on the future operation of the Institute.

6. The report of the working group on the future operations of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women was submitted to the General Assembly in documents A/57/330 and Add.1. The provisions of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.16/Rev.1 referred to above reflect the recommendations of the Working Group as contained in its report. In his note on the situation of INSTRAW submitted in accordance with rule 112 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/57/452), the Secretary-General indicated, inter alia, that the provision to INSTRAW of $500,000 from the regular budget to finance its core activities, as recommended by the working group, would be sufficient to cover only the salaries and common staff costs of the four Professional posts (1 D-2, 1 P-4, 1 P-3 and 1 P-2/1) currently on the staffing table of INSTRAW for one year, with no funds remaining to cover supporting operating expenses. It was estimated in the note that approximately $1,400,000 per year would be needed to fund the Institute's activities at the minimum level.

III. Current financial situation

7. In 2002, the financial situation of the Institute remained precarious. While voluntary contributions amounted to $312,396 in 2001, only $93,707 had been received as of 18 November 2002. Taking into account that the subvention of $650,000 was credited to the United Nations Trust Fund for INSTRAW in December 2001 and bearing in mind expenditures incurred in 2002 together with resources required for liquidation costs in the event of the Institute being closed down, there could remain a balance of only $100,000 for the operations of the Institute as of 1 January 2003.

IV. Additional requirements arising from the draft resolution

8. Taking into account all current provisions of paragraph 57 of the report of the Working Group, it is estimated that the total amount of $1,809,500 per year would be needed in this regard. The elements to be funded from this amount are as follows: (a) $500,000 for the four current Professional posts (1 D-2, 1 P-4, 1 P-3 and 1 P-2/1); (b) $176,000 for the new post of Deputy Director; (c) $285,000 for the four current General Service posts; (d) $208,500 per annum to provide for minimal administrative resource requirements, including general operating expenses; (e) $400,000 to enable the Institute to carry out minimal substantive activities, including consultancy and travel, and for general temporary assistance resources; and (f) $240,000 for a liaison unit in New York, including the annual cost of one Professional and one General Service posts ($202,800) and, inter alia, rental of office space, equipment, supplies, materials and travel resources ($37,200).

9. There are no resources under the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 that could be made available to finance INSTRAW operations in 2003. If the General Assembly decides to allocate $500,000 to enable the Institute to continue its operations in 2003, this amount will therefore need to be provided through an additional appropriation in the context of the operations of the contingency fund, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986. The additional amount of $1,309,500 should be provided from as yet unidentified voluntary contributions.

10. In paragraph 5 of the draft resolution, the Economic and Social Council would be requested to amend the statute of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, where necessary, in order to permit the implementation of the measures contained in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the draft resolution. As indicated in the note by the Secretary-General (A/57/452), special attention should be given to the need to clarify the full implications of the terms "liaison" and "linkage" with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. This is particularly necessary as regards the roles, liabilities and responsibilities of both the Department and INSTRAW, as well as the question of resource implications resulting from such linkage. Consideration should be given to the changes that would need to be made to the statute of the Institute, and to clarifying the role of the Director and the proposed advisory board.

V. Potential for absorption during the biennium 2002-2003

11. There are no resources under the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 that could be made available to finance INSTRAW operations in 2003. Furthermore, it is not possible for the Secretary-General to indicate which activities could be terminated, curtailed or modified so as to use the released resources to finance the operations of INSTRAW in 2003, in full or in part. Any amount that the General Assembly may decide to allocate to enable the Institute to continue its operations in 2003 would therefore need to be provided through an additional appropriation.

VI. Contingency fund

12. It will be recalled that, under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, a contingency fund is established each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the approved programme budget. Under that procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed the resources that are available from the contingency fund, the activities concerned can be implemented only through the redeployment of resources available from low-priority areas or the modification of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities would have to be deferred to a later biennium.

13. Under the procedure for operation of the contingency fund outlined in part C of the annex to General Assembly resolution 42/211, the Secretary-General would, in his consolidated statement of all revised estimates and statements of programme budget implications, make proposals for revising the total amount so that it would not exceed the available balance. In so doing, the Secretary-General would be

guided by the indications of alternatives included in each statement of programme budget implications and in each proposal for revised estimates. The respective legislative bodies should take action on such alternatives at the time they adopt the decision or resolution in question.

VII. Summary

14. **Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.16/Rev.1, that decision would give rise to additional requirements of $500,000 for the biennium 2002-2003 under section 9, Economic and social affairs. The provision would represent a potential charge against the contingency fund, which would need to be considered in the context of the consolidated statement to be presented to the Fifth Committee at the end of the current session. A separate provision, amounting to $1,309,500, over and above the regular budget resources under section 9, Economic and social affairs, would need to be provided from as yet unidentified voluntary contributions.**

United Nations A/C.5/57/25

General Assembly

Distr.: General
20 November 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Fifth Committee
Agenda item 123
Administration of justice at the United Nations

Letter dated 8 November 2002 from the President of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal addressed to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee

In section XI, paragraph 7 of its resolution 55/258 of 14 June 2001, the General Assembly took note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that there was "a gap" between the statutes of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (UNAT) and the International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal (ILOAT) with respect to specific performance of an obligation and compensation limits and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to close the gap between the statutes of the two Tribunals.

In section XI, paragraph 10, of the same resolution, the General Assembly took note of the intention of the Joint Inspection Unit to continue its study of the possible need for higher-level jurisdiction, in consultation with all organizations of the United Nations system and bearing in mind the national legal systems of States Members of the United Nations, and requested the Joint Inspection Unit to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal is pleased to submit its observations and recommendations on the issues of closing the gap between the statutes of UNAT and ILOAT, and the possible need for jurisdiction (see annexes I and II).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Fifth Committee, under agenda item 123.

(*Signed*) Mayer **Gabay**
President of the United Nations
Administrative Tribunal

02-70255 (E) 221102

Annex I

The administration of justice in the United Nations

1. In section XI, paragraph 10, of its resolution 55/258 of 14 June 2001, the General Assembly took note of the intention of the Joint Inspection Unit to continue its study of the possible need for higher-level jurisdiction, in consultation with all organizations of the United Nations system and bearing in mind the national legal systems of States Members of the United Nations, and requested the Joint Inspection Unit to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

2. The United Nations Administrative Tribunal is aware of the Joint Inspection Unit's recommendation for another layer of appeal, in effect allowing a staff member to contest a ruling of the Tribunal. The Tribunal does not support this recommendation. While it wishes to ensure the most effective and speedy administration of justice for the employees of the Organization, it does not believe that adding to the current procedure will accomplish that goal. The current procedures adequately protect staff members and afford them full justice and consideration of their claims.

3. Currently, the Tribunal benefits from the reports of the Joint Appeals Board and Joint Disciplinary Committee, which are important to an understanding of the dispute. In addition, applicants may argue their claims in person before the Tribunal when an oral proceeding is held. After a decision by the Tribunal, either party may request a revision of judgement on the basis, for example, of new facts. While neither an oral proceeding nor a revision is routine, each offers the possibility of more detailed analysis when appropriate. Furthermore, the establishment of the office of the Ombudsman, and the ongoing consultations to enhance informal conciliation, mediation and negotiation prior to the institution of formalized procedure, as well as proposals to intensify the authority of the Joint Appeals Board, provide adequate and appropriate machinery for the consideration of complaints before they are submitted to the Tribunal.

4. Full analysis of the issues and the protection of the rights of staff members was further ensured by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/159 of 12 December 2000. This recent amendment to the statute of the Tribunal allows significant questions of law to be considered by all the members of the Tribunal, sitting *en banc* as a plenary body. Thus, the Tribunal can now even more adequately protect the rights of the parties than in the past.

5. The Joint Inspection Unit suggests in its report (A/57/441-JIU/REP/2002/5) that national judiciaries invariably include an appellate instance, but UNAT would like to point out that appeals in most municipal systems are directed against decisions taken by a court composed of one single judge. In some domestic legal jurisdictions, sometimes a single instance is established, provided that instance is a collegiate court. But appeals courts are always collegiate bodies, since for among other reasons they give a better guarantee to litigants than decisions taken by a single judge. In this regard it is important to point out that UNAT is a collegiate body, its chambers are composed of three members, and a plenary may be called upon to give a decision in certain cases.

6. The speed with which staff members obtain relief is another concern of the Tribunal. Adding another layer of appeal would delay an already overly long

procedure without providing obvious benefits to employees. It is significant to note in this regard that the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (ibid.) provides that all organizations of the United Nations system, except one, are vehemently against the establishment of a second layer. In their view, the administration of justice in international organizations does not require a second layer, because an additional layer of judicial authority would be lengthy, costly and cumbersome, and would create bureaucratic overload.

7. It is significant also to note the statement of His Excellency Judge Gilbert Guillaume, President of the International Court of Justice, before the Sixth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on 27 October 2000 and on 31 October 2001 in which he said:

> "Last year I chose to speak to you about a question of ongoing concern to the international legal community: the proliferation of international judicial bodies and its impact on international law ... the first consequence of a proliferation of courts is that it permits litigants to choose from among a range of judicial bodies, thus opening the door to what is often called in 'franglais' 'forum shopping'. The existence of several forums capable of declaring themselves competent to hear a particular dispute enables the parties, more often than not the applicant acting unilaterally, to select the forum which best suits them ... I remain convinced that the proliferation of international bodies could jeopardize the unity of international law. I therefore continue to believe that international lawmakers and courts must in the future exercise great caution in this area."

He added, in his statement to the United Nations General Assembly on 26 October 2000:

> "An initial comment on this point would appear necessary. Before creating a new court, an international legislative body should, I think, ask itself whether the functions it intends to entrust to the judge could not properly be fulfilled by an existing court." (see A/55/PV.41, p. 7)

8. In view of the foregoing the General Assembly rightly decided in its resolution 50/54 of 11 December 1995 to amend the statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal by deleting article 11, which provided staff members with an opportunity to appeal to the International Court of Justice. It is important to note in this connection that the three cases accepted by the International Court for review were rejected by the Court. It affirmed each ruling of the Tribunal, which left the staff members in the same position as they had been at the time of the original ruling.

9. Based on the aforesaid, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal strongly believes that there is no need for an additional layer in the appellate machinery. The Administrative Tribunal is itself, in effect, a court of appeal from lower-level quasi-judicial bodies and, as such, satisfies the need for such a review.

Annex II

The administration of justice in the United Nations

1. In section XI, paragraph 7, of its resolution 55/258 of 14 June 2001, the General Assembly took note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that there was a "gap" between the statutes of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (UNAT) and the International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal (ILOAT) with respect to specific performance of an obligation and compensation limits, and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to close the gap between the statutes of the two Tribunals.

2. The United Nations Administrative Tribunal is pleased to note that many organs and bodies of the United Nations have consistently called for the closing of this gap:

(a) The Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) is of the opinion that, "to establish a genuine system of administration of justice and enhance the credibility of the Tribunal and other appellate bodies, restrictions on the authority of the Tribunal must be removed. The Tribunal should have full powers to order the rescinding of a decision contested or the specific performance of the obligation invoked". (A/55/57-JIU/REP/2000/1, para. 116)

Therefore, the JIU recommends that:

> "Article 9 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal should be amended to eliminate present restrictions on the Tribunal's authority. When the Tribunal considers the applications to be well founded, it should have full powers to order the rescinding of the decision contested or the specific performance of the obligation invoked. Furthermore, the Tribunal alone should decide on the appropriate amount of compensation to be paid." (ibid., Executive summary, recommendation 3)

(b) The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is of the opinion that:

> "The inability of the Administrative Tribunal to order specific performance seriously limits the staff's right to redress. Although this gap has existed since the inception of the Tribunal, the Committee believes that the time has come to consider closing it, especially when a number of other far-reaching reforms in the area of human resources management are being considered. In this connection, the Committee recalls its comments on the need for an efficiently functioning system for the administration of justice as a key element of reform (see A/55/499)". (A/55/514, para. 10)

(c) The spokesman of the Group of 77 and China stated in the Fifth Committee that: "The Group of 77 and China also look forward to the implementation of section XI, especially the measures to close the gap between the statutes of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization". (see A/C.5/55/SR,68, para. 25)

(d) The Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (FICSA) 1976 Symposium on Recourse Procedures in the Organizations of the United Nations System, stated that the limitations on the powers of UNAT had led to a very

unsatisfactory situation. Recommendation III of the Symposium, which was endorsed by FICSA, read in part as follows:

> "(b) When the Tribunal recognizes that an application is fully justified, it should be for the Tribunal, and not for the Head of the Secretariat, to decide whether the annulment of the decision appealed against or the carrying out of the obligation established is possible and advisable, or whether there is reason to award to the interested party an indemnity as compensation for the prejudice suffered;
>
> "(c) If the Tribunal decides to make an award, it should be free to fix the amount without any predetermined limit being applied so that full compensation for the prejudice suffered may be made."

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal would like to add that closing the gap between the two Tribunals would provide equity and equality for all employees working in the United Nations system. Under the present situation, staff members of the organizations belonging to the United Nations system which are within the jurisdiction of ILOAT may be reinstated by order of that Tribunal; staff members of the organizations which come under UNAT cannot be reinstated by the latter's order alone. It is significant, in this regard, to refer to the statement of senior officials of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO): "As soon as UNIDO became a specialized agency, it shifted its recognition from UNAT to ILOAT, which was considered to be the stronger" (A/57/441-JIU/REP/2002/5, para. 64). In the view of UNAT, this represents a glaring example of injustice and discrimination between the two categories of staff members working under the United Nations system.

3. The United Nations Administrative Tribunal took note of the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session submitted under agenda item 169, entitled "Administration of justice at the United Nations", which suggests, in paragraphs 42 and 43, that either the statutes and practices of the two Tribunals should be fully harmonized or the current system could be retained with an increase in the limit of compensation to be paid. However, UNAT maintains that it is natural that if there is a need for further harmonization of the statutes of the two Tribunals, it may be considered on the merits and justifications provided, but it cannot be a condition unless all the articles and practices of both Tribunals are fully harmonized; harmonization of only two cannot be considered.

4. In view of the foregoing, the overwhelming support of various United Nations bodies and organs for the need to close the gap between the two Tribunals, and taking into account the far-reaching reforms in the area of human resources management that are taking place in the United Nations system, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal strongly recommends that the General Assembly amend article 9 of its statute with a view to closing the gap between the statutes of the two Tribunals and removing the restrictions on the authority of UNAT.

United Nations A/C.5/57/26

General Assembly

Distr.: General
20 November 2002

Original: English

Fifth-seventh session
Fifth Committee
Agenda items 106 and 112

Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.7

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

I. Introduction

1. At its 31st meeting on 31 October 2002, the Third Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.7. The Third Committee was informed of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution in a statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.3/57/L.26).

2. In that statement, the Third Committee was invited to make known its priorities regarding the alternatives under consideration. These alternatives included the establishment of the Forum secretariat at a cost of $382,000 and the convening of the three-day, pre-sessional meeting at a cost of $30,800. If the total resources in the contingency fund are sufficient to finance both, they would both be implemented. However, if resources are insufficient, one or both may not be implemented, taking into account the priorities decided upon by the Third Committee. The Third Committee did not make known its priorities.

3. The requirements for the implementation of the draft resolution are described below.

II. Requests contained in the draft resolution

4. Under the terms of operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.7, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General, in connection with draft

02-70368 (E) 251102

decisions I to IV recommended by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its first session (see E/2002/43 (Part I)-E/CN.19/2002/3 (Part I), chap. I, sect. A):

(a) To appoint a secretariat unit, in accordance with the budget procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in New York, to assist the Forum in carrying out its mandate, as defined in paragraph 2 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/22;

(b) To establish a voluntary fund for the Forum for the purpose of funding the implementation of recommendations made by the Forum through the Council, in line with paragraph 2 (a) of Council resolution 2000/22, as well as funding activities under its mandate, as defined in paragraph 2 (b) and paragraph 2 (c) of the same resolution.

5. Under the terms of operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.7, the General Assembly would decide to authorize an exceptional three-day, pre-sessional meeting of the members of the Forum from 7 to 9 May 2003.

6. It is recalled that, in its decision 2002/287 of 25 July 2002 on the secretariat of the Forum, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session concerning the provision of adequate resources to support the secretariat unit.

7. It is also recalled that, in its decision 2002/286 of 25 July 2002, the Council requested the Secretary-General to make available the information requested in paragraph (e) of its decision 2001/316 of 26 July 2001 at least six weeks before its substantive session of 2003, without prejudging any outcome, in order for the Council to conclude at that substantive session the review of all existing mechanisms, procedures and programmes within the United Nations concerning indigenous issues, including the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, with a view to rationalizing activities, avoiding duplication and overlap, and promoting effectiveness.

III. Relationship of the proposed request to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 and the proposed programme of work for the biennium 2002-2003

8. The activities to be carried out would relate to programme 7, Economic and social affairs, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 and section 9, Economic and social affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

IV. Modification of the approved programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

9. In order to reflect the provisions of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.7, the narrative of subprogramme 3, Social policy and development, of section 9, Economic and social affairs, of the approved programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 would be modified as follows:

(a) In table 9.11, add a new sentence as follows:

Objective: Further, the subprogramme will increase awareness and enhance the integration and coordination of action on indigenous issues in the United Nations system;

and a new subparagraph (f) *reading*

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(f) Increased capacity of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to carry out its programme of work.	(f) Satisfaction expressed by members of the Permanent Forum in relation to the support provided to the Forum at its second session in 2003.

(b) In paragraph 9.62, *add*

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

a. Substantive servicing of meetings (26);

b. Parliamentary documentation. Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its second session;

(b) Other substantive outputs (RB/XB)

Reports on the six substantive key subject areas identified by the Permanent Forum at its first session (health, indigenous rights as human rights, economic and social development, education and culture, environment, and children and youth;

(c) International cooperation and inter-agency coordination and liaison

Participation of the secretariat of the Permanent Forum in meetings of the Inter-Agency Support Group and provision of support to the Chair; regular contacts will be pursued by the secretariat with relevant United Nations departments, offices and programmes and with entities of the United Nations system to promote the Permanent Forum's recommendations. In addition, the secretariat will raise awareness of the Forum's recommendations within other established inter-agency forums, such as the United Nations Development Group.

V. Proposals concerning the provision of adequate resources to support the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

10. With the establishment of the Forum, the scope and nature of the activities related to indigenous issues to be carried out by the United Nations and the organizations of the United Nations system is set to expand significantly beyond the human rights area. In the report on its first session (E/2002/43 (Part I)-E/CN.19/2002/3 (Part I)), the Forum identified a number of proposals, objectives, recommendations and areas of possible future action. On that basis, the work of the secretariat of the Forum would include the following:

(a) Providing assistance and support to the Forum during its sessions;

(b) Coordinating inputs of the United Nations system relevant to the programme of work of the Forum;

(c) Representing and advocating the policies of the Forum before United Nations policy-making bodies, agencies, programmes and funds;

(d) Pursuing the integration of indigenous issues within the intergovernmental and inter-agency system;

(e) Consulting with representatives of Member States, representatives of indigenous organizations, academic institutions and others concerned with a view to implementing the programme of work of the Forum;

(f) Pursuing strategies for raising awareness of indigenous issues among non-governmental organizations, the media, academic institutions and civil society at large;

(g) Pursuing the mobilization, as necessary, of resources, including of voluntary financial contributions, for the implementation of the programme of work of the Forum;

(h) Regular liaison with and support to the Chair and Bureau as well as members of the Forum between sessions in pursuance of the mandate, work programme and recommendations of the Forum;

(i) Administering the voluntary fund to be established pursuant to operative paragraph 1 (b) of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.7.

11. Following a review of the activities and functions to be carried out to implement the programme of work outlined by the Forum, and bearing in mind, as appropriate, the specific recommendations of the Forum as to the size and composition of its secretariat, it is considered that the Secretariat unit to be established to assist the Permanent Forum should include six posts, which would be as follows: four posts at the Professional level (one D-1, one P-4, one P-3, one P-2) and two at the General Service level. The functions of the six posts would include the following:

Director (D-1)

- Provide overall coordination of assistance and support to the mandate and programme of work of the Forum, and provide overall direction and management of the secretariat.
- Engage in high-level discussions with members of the Forum, Member States and United Nations entities.
- Provide policy direction and guidance for establishing and maintaining linkages on indigenous issues within the United Nations system, as well as with other intergovernmental organizations, indigenous organizations, non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors, including academic institutions.
- Coordinate and ensure the preparation of and follow-up to sessions of the Forum.
- Coordinate the preparation of reports to the Economic and Social Council.

- Represent the Forum secretariat at international, regional and national meetings on indigenous issues.
- Act as team leader of the intradepartmental task force on indigenous issues within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.
- Administer the voluntary fund for the Forum, develop proposals for the approval of the Forum and implement the funded projects.

Programme officers (one P-4, one P-3 and one P-2)

- Follow up the effective implementation of the approved programme of activities.
- Collect and analyse information and data from the United Nations system, and prepare relevant reports and studies pursuant to the recommendations of the Forum.
- Organize meetings for the members of the Forum.
- Prepare the annual report to the Economic and Social Council.
- Undertake research projects.
- Establish and maintain partnerships with other experts and stakeholders (Governments, research institutes, academia, United Nations system and other international organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector etc.) to deal with issues relating to indigenous peoples.
- Raise awareness and promote the integration and coordination of activities relating to indigenous issues within the United Nations system, including coordination of meetings within the United Nations system.
- Review and analyse reports of organizations of the United Nations system and country teams.
- Prepare briefing notes on indigenous issues.
- Organize and maintain a relevant clearing house database on indigenous issues and a database on indigenous non-governmental organizations.
- Prepare and disseminate information on indigenous issues.
- Contribute to the personnel and financial management of the secretariat.

Administrative assistants (two General Service)

- Assist the Director and the other Professional staff.
- Respond to inquiries about the secretariat.
- Assist the members of the Permanent Forum during their visits to United Nations Headquarters.
- Day-to-day office administration responsibilities and procedures.

12. Within the United Nations Secretariat, activities related to indigenous people, including coordination, have heretofore been carried out exclusively by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. That Office was

designated the lead agency for the preparations for the Forum. The mandates currently entrusted to the Office have not been modified in the light of the establishment of the Forum. As a result, it is not presently considered possible to redeploy any of the resources currently available in the Office of the High Commissioner for activities related to mandates on indigenous peoples. Those resources include one P-3 and one P-2 post, as well as one post at the P-4 level which is used for the leader of a team on minorities and indigenous mandates. The mandates currently entrusted to the Office of the High Commissioner are the following:

- Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/34).
- Working group of the Commission on Human Rights on the draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples (Council resolution 1995/32).
- International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (General Assembly resolution 48/163), of which the Office of the High Commissioner is the Coordinator.
- Indigenous fellowship programme (General Assembly resolution 50/157, annex, para. 13).
- Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/57).
- Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (Assembly resolution 40/131).
- Voluntary Fund for the International Decade (Assembly resolution 48/163).
- Technical assistance to indigenous peoples (paragraph 30 of section II of the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III)).
- Implementation of recommendations of the Permanent Forum relating to human rights.

13. There may be changes to these mandates in the future, following the review to be undertaken by the Economic and Social Council mentioned in paragraph 7 above. Predictions on this matter cannot therefore be made at the present stage.

14. Among the proposals, objectives, recommendations and areas of possible action identified by the Forum in its report (E/2002/43 (Part I)-E/CN.19/2002/3 (Part I)), human rights are dealt with in paragraphs 15 to 24. Only three of the new activities for the Forum secretariat would fall within the currently defined scope of activities of the Office of the High Commissioner: (a) preparation of a report by the Secretary-General on how indigenous issues have been addressed in United Nations Charter-based mechanisms and treaty bodies (para. 15); (b) organization of a technical seminar with members of the Forum, the members of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (para. 17); and (c) organization of activities with indigenous peoples in Africa and Asia (para. 24). These three activities are new and do not duplicate other activities currently carried out by the Office of the High Commissioner. Paragraphs 16 and 18 to 23 of the

report are addressed to States or organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, or request priority-setting within the work of existing human rights mechanisms. Activities to be undertaken by other departments and offices of the Secretariat and organizations of the United Nations system are identified in paragraphs 3 to 14 and 25 to 32 of the report.

15. In that connection, it is recalled that the Inter-Agency Support Group for the Forum has been established. The Group met in 2002, discussed ways of supporting the Forum and reported on its deliberations to Governments and indigenous peoples (see E/2002/68, paras. 49-58). It was decided that the Group would meet at least twice a year, with a view to ensuring that the Forum received concerted and coordinated assistance from the United Nations system. The Inter-Agency Support Group is composed of various United Nations departments and organizations, including the Department of Public Information, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization. The secretariat of the Permanent Forum will provide support to the Chair of the Group, which rotates among organizations.

16. In line with Economic and Social Council decision 2002/287 and upon reviewing the activities to be carried out for the second session of the Permanent Forum and in support of the Forum in 2004 and beyond, it is proposed that the secretariat be established in two stages. The first stage would be the establishment of one D-1, one P-4 and one General Service post as at 1 January 2003; the second stage would consist of the establishment of the remaining three posts (one P-3, one P-2 and one General Service) as part of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005.

17. This two-stage proposal is based on the following considerations:

(a) The Economic and Social Council has requested that the secretariat unit be established within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. While the Department can accommodate the unit, it does not have the expertise and absorptive capacity to carry out the full range of activities that would be required to provide services to the Forum at its future sessions. The Department is in a position to provide only overall management and administrative support to the Forum secretariat, and will establish a web site devoted to indigenous issues. The limited expertise available in the Department in the substantive areas identified by the Forum will be made available to the Forum through the establishment of an intradepartmental task force. It is envisaged that the incumbent of the D-1 post proposed to be established as head of the secretariat unit will be the team leader of the task force;

(b) Taking into account the time required to recruit staff for the three core posts proposed for establishment in 2003, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights will, on an ad hoc basis, put its substantive expertise on indigenous issues and its experience in servicing the first session of the

Forum at the disposal of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in connection with the provision of services to the second session of the Forum and for the follow-up and implementation during 2003 of the recommendations that the Forum may make at that session;

(c) The preparatory work to be carried out in respect of the second session of the Forum is expected to be of a lesser scope than the work anticipated for the following sessions. For that reason, it is considered that the resources which would be available through the three posts proposed for establishment in 2003 and the assistance to be provided by other components of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Office of the High Commissioner will be sufficient to carry out the preparatory work for the second session and the follow-up in 2003 of the recommendations that the Forum may make at its second session;

(d) The Secretariat intends to fill the three new posts expeditiously in 2003. The incumbents of these posts will then assume full responsibility for the follow-up to and implementation of the recommendations of the Forum at its second session, with the assistance of the intradepartmental task force. In 2004, these resources would be strengthened with the three additional posts to be included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005;

(e) Subject to the decision that the Economic and Social Council may take following the review that it will carry out in accordance with its decisions 2001/316 of 26 July 2001 and 2002/286, it is not anticipated that the Office of the High Commissioner would be in a position to continue providing assistance to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and to the secretariat of the Forum beyond 2003. For this reason, it is proposed that the remaining posts of the Forum secretariat be established as at 1 January 2004.

VI. Estimates of resource requirements

18. The estimates of resource requirements for 2003 to implement the above proposal are summarized in the table below. The first column provides estimates of the costs that would be incurred if all six of the posts proposed for the Secretariat unit were to be established in 2003 (at 2003 costs). The second column provides the estimates related to a phased establishment of the secretariat, with just the first three posts proposed for establishment in 2003.

Requirements for the secretariat of the Forum by section of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 and by object of expenditure

(2003 requirements in United States dollars)

	Number of posts	Six posts (one D-1, one P-4, one P-3, one P-2 and two General Service posts)	Three posts (one D-1, one P-4 and one General Service/Other Level post)
A.	**Secretariat of the Forum**		
	Section 9, Economic and social affairs		
	Posts[a]	343 100	198 800
	Other staff costs for additional support at peak periods and replacement of staff on sick or maternity leave	15 000	15000
	Consultants and experts for specialized service not available in the Secretariat and for meetings of the Forum, as relevant	20 000	20 000
	Travel of staff for coordination and follow-up of activities relevant to indigenous issues, including travel of staff from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to New York to assist the Forum secretariat and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs	20 000	20 000
	Contractual services for external printing and translation of publications	10 000	10 000
	General operating expenditures, including rental and maintenance of office equipment, communications, telephone and facsimile charges and maintenance of office automation and data-processing equipment[b]	21 800	10 500
	Supplies and materials[b]	2 400	1 200
	Furniture and equipment[b]	39 100	10 300
	Subtotal	**471 400**	**285 800**
B.	**Section 27 D, Office of Central Support Services**		
	Rental of premises[b]	60 400	37 900
	Alterations/improvements[b]	92 600	58 300
	Subtotal	**153 000**	**96 200**
C.	**Section 32, Staff assessment**		
	Staff assessment	70 300	43 000
D.	**Income section 1, Income from staff assessment**		
	Income from staff assessment	(70 300)	(43 000)
	Grand total (A-D)	**624 400**	**382 000**

[a] Costs of posts are calculated at vacancy rates of 50 per cent for Professional posts and 35 per cent for General Service posts; all other requirements are costed on an indicative basis, bearing in mind the nature of the work to be undertaken by the secretariat of the Forum.

[b] Calculated on the basis of standard costs.

19. The additional resource requirements entailed by the three-day, pre-sessional meeting mentioned in operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.7 include $30,800 under section 9, Economic and social affairs, for the daily subsistence allowance for the 16 members of the Forum to attend the exceptional three-day working meeting to be held prior to the second session of the Forum in May 2003.

20. The additional conference-servicing costs for the three-day meeting are estimated at $98,000 under Section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services. Every effort would be made to accommodate the meeting in New York from 7 to 9 May 2003 within existing conference-servicing resources. Since the availability of meeting servicing resources inevitably involves a degree of uncertainty as to meetings schedules, the financial impact of servicing the three-day meeting will only be known at the end of 2003. On that basis, no additional resources under section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services would be requested at the present stage.

VII. Potential for absorption during the biennium 2002-2003

21. The resources approved under section 9, Economic and social affairs, and section 22, Human rights, which would be made available for the substantive servicing of the Forum in 2003 have been described above.

22. No resources have been provided for the establishment in 2003 of a Secretariat unit for the Forum under section 9, Economic and social affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003. It would therefore be necessary that an amount of $382,000 be provided by the General Assembly through additional appropriations.

23. No resources have been included in the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 to cover the requirements of $30,800 for the daily subsistence allowance for the members of the Forum to attend the exceptional three-day, pre-sessional meeting to be held from 7 to 9 May 2003. At the present stage, it is not possible to anticipate whether those requirements could be absorbed from within the resources approved by the General Assembly for the current biennium. It would therefore be necessary that they be provided through additional appropriations.

VIII. Contingency fund

24. It will be recalled that, under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, a contingency fund is established each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from the legislative mandates not provided for in the approved programme budget. Under that procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed the resources available within the contingency fund, the activities concerned can be implemented only through the redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred to a later biennium.

25. Under the procedure for operation of the contingency fund outlined in section C of the annex to General Assembly resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987, the Secretary-General would, in his consolidated statement of all statements of

programme budget implications and revised estimates, make proposals for revising the consolidated amount so that it would not exceed the available balance. In so doing, the Secretary-General would be guided by the indications of alternatives included in each statement of programme budget implications and in each proposal for revised estimates. The respective legislative bodies should take action on such alternatives at the time they adopt the decision or resolution in question.

26. To date, it has not been possible to identify activities under section 9 or section 27 D that could be terminated, deferred, curtailed or modified during the biennium.

IX. Recommendation

27. The Fifth Committee may wish to inform the General Assembly that: (a) should it adopt the draft resolution in A/C.3/57/L.7, there would be financial implications of up to $412,800 arising for the regular budget in the biennium 2002-2003; and (b) any decision to be made as regards additional appropriations for the biennium 2002-2003 would be addressed by the Committee at a subsequent stage, during its review of the consolidated statement of all statements of programme budget implications and revised estimates.

United Nations A/C.5/57/27

General Assembly

Distr.: General
25 November 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Fifth Committee
Agenda items 109 (c) and 112

Human rights questions: human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

The situation of human rights in Myanmar

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.48

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. At its 54th meeting, on 19 November 2002, the Third Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.48. The programme budget implications of the draft resolution were presented to the Committee in document A/C.3/57/L.83 and are reproduced below for the consideration of the Fifth Committee.

Statement of programme budget implications

2. Under the terms of paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.48, the General Assembly would, inter alia, request the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices and to pursue his discussions on the situation of human rights and the restoration of democracy with the Government and people of Myanmar; to submit additional reports to the Assembly during its fifty-seventh session on the progress of those discussions; and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.

Relationship of the proposed request to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005

3. The above request relates to subprogramme 1.1, Prevention, control and resolution of conflicts, of programme 1, Political affairs, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005.

02-70886 (E) 261102

Activities by which the request would be implemented

4. In his report to the General Assembly (A/57/484), the Secretary-General, inter alia, called upon the international community to continue to respond appropriately and proportionately to developments in the national reconciliation process in Myanmar. He also indicated that he stood ready to continue to do his utmost to facilitate the process of national reconciliation in Myanmar, together with the assistance of all interested Member States.

5. Consistent with the request contained in paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.48, the efforts of the Secretary-General would be continued during 2003 in order to build upon the positive momentum generated to date and to facilitate further dialogue among all interested parties in Myanmar towards the national reconciliation process. Those efforts would be carried out as part of the activities of his good offices through the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Myanmar and would include contacts and consultations with various parties in Myanmar. The Special Envoy would work closely with the members of the United Nations country team whose programmes in Myanmar complement the good offices role in facilitating the national reconciliation process. The exchange of views with representatives of ethnic nationalities, the diplomatic corps and international non-governmental organizations in Myanmar would also be continued.

Estimated resource requirements

6. The estimated costs of continuing the efforts of the good offices of the Secretary-General through his Special Envoy for Myanmar for a one-year period, from 1 January to 31 December 2003, amount to $307,400 net ($372,600 gross), including the provision of salary for the Special Envoy on a when-actually-employed basis as well as the salaries and common staff costs for two staff who would provide support to the Special Envoy; the official travel of the Special Envoy to Myanmar, neighbouring countries in the region, Europe and North America, including United Nations Headquarters; and miscellaneous services in support of his mission. Substantive and administrative support to the Special Envoy would also be provided by the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat.

7. A review of the expenditures relating to the activities of the Special Envoy in 2002 indicates that, out of the total appropriation of $277,900 for 2002, an estimated amount of $143,500 is expected to remain unencumbered at the end of the year. After taking that balance into account, the overall additional requirements for the activities of the Special Envoy from 1 January to 31 December 2003 amount to $163,900 net ($229,100 gross).

Action required from the General Assembly

8. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.48, additional provisions in the amount of $163,900 would be required under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for 2002-2003. Furthermore, an amount of $65,200 would be required under section 32, Staff assessment, to be offset by corresponding amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment.

9. **By its resolution 56/254 A of 24 December 2001, the General Assembly appropriated $98,338,700 for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for 2002-2003. Since that provision has been more than fully allocated to operations approved by the Assembly or the Security Council, the additional requirement of $163,900 net ($229,100 gross) that would arise should the Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.48 would have to be treated under the procedures provided for in paragraph 11 of annex I to General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986. Accordingly, additional appropriations in the amounts outlined in paragraph 8 above would be required for the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.**

Annex

Personnel costs

1. A provision in the amount of $170,900 is required for the salary of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, at the Under-Secretary-General level, for a maximum of 270 days in 2003, at the rate applicable to individuals engaged on a when-actually-employed basis, and for the salaries and common staff costs of two staff (one P-3 Political Affairs Officer and one local staff), who would provide support to the Special Envoy.

Travel

2. Provision amounting to $127,200 is also required for the travel of the Special Envoy to Myanmar and neighbouring countries within the region, Europe and North America. Requirements for travel include airfare, daily subsistence allowance and terminal expenses for an estimated 30 trips, with each trip lasting, on average, two days and a half.

Operating costs

3. Requirements for miscellaneous services, including telephone calls, facsimile charges and other miscellaneous services are estimated at $9,300.

United Nations A/C.5/57/28

General Assembly

Distr.: General
25 November 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Fifth Committee
Agenda items 38 and 112

The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/57/L.20

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

I. Introduction

1. At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly authorized the continuation of the provision of resources for two staff members (one Professional, P-4 level, and one General Service, other level) for 2002 in support of the Central American peace process, pursuant to its resolution 56/224. The current proposals reflect the maintenance in 2003 of those resources authorized for 2002.

II. Draft resolution A/57/L.20

A. Request contained in the draft resolution

2. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 15 and 19 of draft resolution A/57/L.20, the General Assembly would, inter alia:

02-70874 (E) 261102

(a) Request the Secretary-General, the relevant bodies and programmes of the United Nations system and the international community to continue to support and verify the implementation of the Guatemala peace agreements, signed under United Nations auspices, and to consider the implementation of the peace agreements as the framework for their technical and financial assistance programmes and projects in the context of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Guatemala;

(b) Request the Secretary-General to continue to lend his fullest support to the initiatives and activities of the Central American Governments, particularly their efforts to consolidate democracy through the promotion of integration and the implementation of the comprehensive sustainable development programme, emphasizing, inter alia, the potential repercussions of natural disasters on the vulnerable economies and political systems of the region, and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution.

B. Relationship of the proposed request to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005

3. The above request relates to subprogramme 1 (Prevention, control and resolution of conflicts) of programme 1 (Political affairs) of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 (see A/55/6 (Prog. 1)).

C. Activities by which the proposed request would be implemented

4. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, the Secretary-General would, with respect to the requests outlined above:

(a) Continue to provide good offices, as required, as well as substantive support and political guidance, to the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA) in the fulfilment of its mandate;

(b) Continue to follow closely the situation in Central America with the aim of overcoming the underlying causes of conflict, avoiding setbacks and consolidating peace and democracy in the region. This follow-up would be conducted in full cooperation with the United Nations resident coordinator for El Salvador, who is also the representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the area;

(c) Continue to lend full support to the initiatives and activities of the Central American Governments, particularly in their efforts to consolidate peace and democracy.

D. Requirements at full cost

5. Post-conflict peace-building is at the core of the activities performed by the Department of Political Affairs, and by the United Nations at large, with regard to Central America. As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Central America (A/57/384) and other recent reports (A/56/1003, A/57/336 and

A/57/584), the United Nations continues to play an active role in the peace process in Central America.

6. The comprehensive recovery plan undertaken by the United Nations system in the aftermath of hurricane Mitch (October 1998) continues to lay the groundwork for sustainable development and the prevention of future disasters. Still suffering the effects of hurricane Mitch, Central America has in recent years been hit repeatedly by the vagaries of nature. The entire region has suffered food shortages and hunger as a result of continuing drought. In 2001, El Salvador was hit by a series of earthquakes, which cost the country over 1.5 million homes. Later that year, hurricane Michelle hit Honduras. Dealing with the impact of these natural disasters requires the international community's continued commitment to ensure that rehabilitation and preventive efforts contribute to the consolidation of peace and development in the Central American region.

7. The peace agreements signed in Guatemala in 1996 provided the basis for the mandate entrusted by the General Assembly to MINUGUA, namely, verification, good offices, advisory services and public information. MINUGUA, together with the other parts of the United Nations system and the international community at large, has also played a leading role in a multifaceted exercise in peace-building. Important challenges lie ahead, and delays have been experienced in the implementation of the peace agreements. Throughout 2002, the human rights situation in Guatemala has required continued verification of alleged abuses and analysis of their implications for society and the overall process.

8. In El Salvador, the Department of Political Affairs remains committed to supporting the consolidation of the peace-building process, in full cooperation with UNDP. It would continue to work with Salvadoran authorities and national institutions to consolidate the gains of peace and to ensure the country's democratic transition.

9. In order to provide adequate support for all the Secretary-General's efforts in Central America, particularly in Guatemala, the Secretariat will need resources to continue financing a Professional post (P-4 level) and a General Service post.

10. The political affairs officer (P-4) would be primarily assigned to monitor the Guatemalan peace process and to provide backstopping and political guidance for MINUGUA post-conflict peace-building activities. When necessary, that officer would also follow up operational, personnel and financial matters pertaining to MINUGUA. In addition, the officer would brief and distribute information to missions, academic institutions and non-governmental organizations currently interested in the Guatemala peace process.

11. Regarding El Salvador, the political affairs officer would assist in the joint UNDP/Department of Political Affairs efforts to follow up the consolidation of the country's democratic transition, in particular the institutions that grew out of the peace process.

12. In the case of Central America at large, the political affairs officer would follow up developments in the region as a whole. When necessary, the officer would attend meetings of the United Nations inter-agency task force for the reconstruction and transformation of Central America, and would coordinate activities with field offices of the United Nations system, as appropriate.

13. The General Service staff member would provide research assistance, administrative backstopping and secretarial support for the above-mentioned activities.

14. The estimated costs relating to the salaries and common staff costs for those two staff members for 2003 would amount to $202,800 net ($244,200 gross). A review of the expenditures relating to these staff members in support of the Central American peace process in 2002 indicates that, out of a total of $188,500 appropriated for 2002, an estimated $19,900 is expected to remain unencumbered at the end of the year. After taking that balance into account, the overall additional requirements for the two staff members for a one-year period from 1 January to 31 December 2003 amount to $182,900 net ($224,300 gross).

III. Action required from the General Assembly

15. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/57/L.20, additional provisions in the amount of $182,900 would be required under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for 2002-2003. Furthermore, an amount of $41,400 would be required under section 32, Staff assessment, to be offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment.

16. **By its resolution 56/254 A, the General Assembly appropriated $98,338,700 for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for 2002-2003. As that provision has been more than fully allocated for operations approved by the General Assembly or the Security Council, the additional requirements of $182,900 net ($224,300 gross) that would arise should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/57/L.20 would have to be treated under the procedures provided for in paragraph 11 of annex I to resolution 41/213. Accordingly, additional appropriations in the amounts outlined in paragraph 15 above would be required for the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.**

United Nations A/C.5/57/29

General Assembly

Distr.: General
29 November 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Fifth Committee
Agenda items 112 and 109 (b)

Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Human rights questions: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Khmer Rouge trials

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.70

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

I. Introduction

1. At its 56th meeting, on 20 November 2002, the Third Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.70. The Committee was informed of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in a statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.3/57/L.85).

2. In that statement, the Third Committee was informed that under the terms of operative paragraph 8 of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.70, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General, if necessary, to send a team of experts to Cambodia as may be required for the preparation of his report and that the related cost would be $44,800.

II. Requests contained in the draft resolution

3. Under the terms of operative paragraph 8 of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.70, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General, if necessary, to send a team of experts to Cambodia as may be required for the preparation of a report.

02-71521 (E) 291102

III. Relationship of the proposed request to the medium-term plan and the proposed programme budget

4. The activities referred to above would fall under programme 5, Legal affairs, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005.[1] Provision has not been made in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 (see A/56/6 (Sect. 8)) for the activities proposed in operative paragraph 8 of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.70.

IV. Estimates of resource requirements

5. The estimated cost of sending a team of experts to Cambodia, as may be required, for the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General for a two-week period in January 2003 amounts to $44,800, which would cover the cost of travel and daily subsistence allowance for the members of the team. Substantive support for the team of experts would be provided by the Office of Legal Affairs and the Department of Political Affairs.

V. Potential for absorption during the biennium 2002-2003

6. No resources are available to cover these costs under section 8, Legal affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003. It would therefore be necessary for the General Assembly to appropriate funds in the amount of $44,800 to cover the related costs.

VI. Contingency fund

7. It will be recalled that, under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, a contingency fund is established each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from the legislative mandates not provided for in the approved programme budget. Under that procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed the resources available in the contingency fund, the activities concerned can be implemented only through the redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or the modification of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred to a later biennium.

8. Under the procedure for operation of the contingency fund outlined in section C of the annex to General Assembly resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987, the Secretary-General would, in his consolidated statement of all statements of programme budget implications and revised estimates, make proposals for revising the consolidated amount so that it would not exceed the available balance. In so doing, the Secretary-General would be guided by the indications of alternatives included in each statement of programme budget implications and in each proposal for revised estimates. The respective legislative bodies should take action on such alternatives at the time they adopt the decision or resolution in question.

VII. Recommendation

9. **The Fifth Committee may wish to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.70, there would be financial implications of up to $44,800 arising for the regular budget under section 8, Legal affairs, in the biennium 2002-2003. The provision would represent a potential charge against the contingency fund, which would need to be considered in the context of the consolidated statement to be presented to the Fifth Committee at the end of the current session of the General Assembly.**

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/55/6/Rev.1).